53, TAMARIND LANE, Shilotri Bank Building, Fort, BOMBAY, is the new address of WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO. which please note.

The Bombay Chronicle

53, TAMARIND LANE, Shilotri Bank Building, Fort, BOMBAY, is the new address of WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO. which please note.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. VIII, NO. 289 — BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1920. — TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1920		
4th December	Narkunda ..	16,118
11th ,,	Malwa ..	10,883
18th ,,	Kalyan ..	8,987
21st ,,	Morvada (a)	8,193
25th ,,	Mantua ..	10,885
1921		
1st January	China	7,932
8th ,,	Caledonia (b)	7,572
15th ,,	Devanha ..	8,092
22nd ,,	Sicilia (c) ..	8,983
29th ,,	Morea (d) ..	10,890
5th February	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,430
12th ,,	Plassy * ..	7,346
19th ,,	Malwa ..	10,883
26th ,,	Naldera ..	15,825

(a) "MORVADA"—B. I. Company's Fares Calls at Port Said and Plymouth only.

(b) "CALEDONIA".—Terminates voyage at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with this ship only.

(c) "SICILIA" & "PLASSY".—Throug steamers from Far East. Call Bombay to Mails only

(d) "MOREA" & "NALDERA".—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be NO Special Trains across France for some considerable time to come

DOGS—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

SAILING TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
4th December	Morea ..	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
12th ,,	Dilwara	Calls Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
31st ,,	Naldera	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date.	Steamers.	—
1920.		
2nd Dec.	Barjora	Karachi and P.Gulf.
2nd ,,	Chakdara	Busreh direct.
3rd ,,	Lhasa	Karachi direct 1 p. m.
6th ,,	Taroba	East and South Africa.
6th ,,	Linga	Karachi via Katha war Ports 9-30 a.m

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons	Arrivals	Departure
Yetorofu Maru	B. Takiguchi	4141	4th Nov.	22nd Nov.
Jinsho Maru	Kubo	3195	20th Nov.	30th Nov
*Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5354	15th Dec.	22nd Dec.
Tenshin Maru	O Hideshima	40?1	18th Dec.	30th Dec

*This steamer arrives from New York via Karachi, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Tasuto Maru	T. Watanabe	21st Nov.	4 h Dec.
Siam Maru	S. Kondo	12th Dec.	23rd Dec.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Shirts (Negligé Soft) ... Rs. 1-8 per doz
(Dress) ... ,, 3 ,, ,,
(New) ... ,, 3 ,, ,,

LAUNDERED READY FOR WEAR at the

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.

Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY. 1.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.

SUB-BRANCHES:

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Billah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £765, 242
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,46

BOMBAY BRANCH.

(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)

INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed fo one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent, per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixe Deposits received for shorter periods at rate to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans an Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchang Business undertaken.

Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

Securities received for Safe Custody an Interest and Dividends collected for clients.

E. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE

BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... Yen 45,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... Yen 9,680,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

J. IHARA
Manager,
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SUIT CASES & TRUNKS

of Superior Quality on Moderate Reiail and Wholesale prices from

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LIMITED.

Telephone No. 5708. — Post Box No. 403.
Telegrams "EASTKIP." — BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE

THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.

253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.

We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every discription. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmenship.

Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.

Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale Late Manager of Patca, BOMBAY

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	[illegible]

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital .... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .... Yen 74,000,000
Reserved Fund .... Yen 50,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—

Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.

MODERATE PREMIA.—LIBERAL CONDITIONS

aims settled immediately Numerous testimonials.

WANTED: Agent.

Apply to:—

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ... Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Stalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.)
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a book to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Manager

WOULD YOU POSSESS

that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the

SECRETS OF

HYPNOTIC

Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet—THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.

WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LD.

Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

Investor's Balances, awaiting employment carried on liberal terms.

Investment Securities bought and sold.

SAVINGS BANK .. .. .. 5 % P. A.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS .. .. 3 % P. A.
FIXED DEPOSITS .. .. .. 6¼ % P. A.

The cautious and conservative policy of Investment followed by our Bank is known among our customers. Apply for further information to,

DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., Ph.D.,
Managing Director.

HEAD OFFICE
6-7, Clive St., Calcutta.

NATIONAL INDIAN

MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents.

INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.

Insure under An Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to——

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

G. N. B. Vaz
Branch Secretary,
Liptons Buildings, 23, Apollo S[illegible]
BOMBAY.

COAL.

We are registering orders for STEAM, SLACK and dust and other coals from JHARIA and RANEEGUNJ fields.

Intending purchasers should apply at once to the undersigned immediately for rates.

Immediate supply can be arranged under public supply.

BALFOUR & Co.,

MINERAL DEPARTMENT,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS,
10, Canning Street, CALCUTTA.

Tele. Address
"DILATE"

Mr. MOTORIST

SAVE constant repair bills by SENDING your car to us.

PROMPT execution
PROMPT deliveries

ASK for estimates
ADDRESS enquiries to

AMERICAN MOTOR WORKS AND TRAINING INSTITUTE

KENNEDY BRIDGE,

Automobile Engineers, Dealers in Motor Cars, Trucks, Motor Cycles of all well known makes and large stockists of Accessories, Tyres, Tubes and Spare Parts.

Telegrams:—SUBLIME.

RAILWAY MATERIALS

MANECKCHUND JIVRAJ & CO.,

Direct Importers and Large Stock Holders of

Light and Heavy Section Rails, such as

14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 30, 35, 40, 41½, 50, 60, 69, 75 and 90 lbs. per yd. Suitable Fishplates, Fishbolts and Nuts, Dogspikes, Crossings, Switches, Sleepers, Turntables, etc., always held in Stock.

Tipping Wagons of every description promptly made to order.

Prices Moderate, Correspondence Invited.

Mazagaon, Darukhana, Post No. 10, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 4170. — Tele. Add. "Rail Pa[illegible]"

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER for two hours in the morning. Apply to HIRALAL R. MUNIM, at No. 17, Cavel, Dadi Agiary Lane, Kalbadevi. 6715

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST CLASS ENGINEERS in the Cotton Mills. Apply sharp with testimonials to Box No. 1458. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6581

WANTED—A Gujarati-knowing MATRICULATE to give tuition to a boy at home. See DHANJI MANJI, Katnabazar, opposite Masjid. 6685

WANTED—A TYPIST, and a GENERAL CLERK, one with previous experience preferred. Apply CHINOY & DIVECHA, Architects, 375, Hornby Row. 6718

WANTED—A competent HALL PORTER for a first class hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 113, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6711

WANTED—A qualified LADY DR. as partner with Dr. Taherali, M.B.B.S. in a private dispensary established at Godhra, Panchmahals. Good prospects. See or write for partnership terms. 613

WANTED—Qualified and experienced GUJARATI TEACHERS for National High School to be startes in Bombay. Apply immediately with terms and testimonials. Box No. 1456 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6578

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for a charitable dispensary at Parel for morning duty only on monthly pay of Rs. 100. Apply to the GENERAL SECRETARY, Social Service League, Girgaum, Bombay. 6690

WANTED—A temporary ADDITIONAL LECTURER in Commercial Geography and Book-keeping on Rs. 125. Apply on or before 4th December, 1920, stating qualifications to the PRINCIPAL, Government COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, 285, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 6739

WANTED—GRADUATE, strong in Mathematics and Sanskrit and Gujrathi TEACHER for National High School, Poona, Bhawani Peth. Apply with full particulars to the PRINCIPAL of the above School. Non-Cooperators will be preferred. 6719

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced SHORTHAND-TYPIST with thorough knowledge of Office work. Good salary for a competent man. Apply personally with testimonials in original to BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 6673

WANTED—2 STENO-TYPISTS:—(a) Salary upo Rs. 150 p.m. acording to qualifications. (b) Speed required 150 word a minute. (c) Applicants will be guided in all respects by the Alwar Civil Service Rules. Apply before 5th December with copies testimonials and photograph which will not be returned to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to HIS HIGHNESS SRI SEWAI MADHAV DEV, of Alwar. 6444

WANTED for the Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay, a GROUNDS SUPERINTENDENT. Must have had experience in the upkeep of Gardens, Polo and Cricket Grounds, Tennis Courts and Golf Greens. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) stating salary required to THE SECRETARY, Willingdon Sports Club, Mahalaxmi, Bombay. 6723

SITUATIONS WANTED.

JAIN UNDERGRADUATE, knowing correspondence, typewriting, office routine, experienced cotton, share, sugar markets desires post, in Mercantile firm. Write Box No. 1494, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6756

WELL EDUCATED Young Mahomedan Gent. of very good parentage seeks SITUATION as PRIVATE SECRETARY, COMPANION or like capacity. Willing to travel. Please communicate Box No. 1490, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6700

INTELLIGENT HARDWORKING YOUNG MAN of Good Mahomedan family, desires EMPLOYMENT Immediately, Capable Administrator Business Experience. Knowledge of Correspondence, Vernacular Accounts. Typewriting, Book-keeping etc. Perfectly willing to proceed to foreign country. Please write Box No. 1438, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6699

WANTED.

WANTED—A BANGLOW between Andheri and Bandra within 5 minutes walk from the Station at Borivali, either to be let or sell. Apply to the Box No. 1453, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6755

WANTED AT ONCE—VIOLIN PLAYERS, CELLOPLAYERS, FLUTE and PICCOLO PLAYERS, INDIAN STRING PLAYERS, CLARINET PLAYERS, ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN, TEACHERS, Motorline Manager, Engineering Superintendent, Matriculate Clerks, Salesmen, for Bombay and Up-country. Apply to Box No. 1456, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6757

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PLOT OF LAND, 5,000 yards, on Ghod Bunder Road, six minutes' walk from Malad Railway Station. Apply to MIRZAMAL RAMNARAYEN, 35-37, Fanasyadi, Bombay 2. 6623

A MOTOR CYCLE SIDE-CAR, wooden, dimensions 5ft. by 2 ft., 2ft. high, just upholstered. Price Rs. 250 or near offer. To be seen at A. E. CHANGI, Sarkari Tabela, near Tram line, Girgaon. 6650

FOR SALE—PLOT OF LAND, 7,000 yards, on Ghod Bunder Road, 10 minutes' walk from Borivli Station. Apply Box No. 1474. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6649

AUCTION SALE of Mr. H. M. Finch's valuable furniture by Robert, Wimbridge Mckenzie, Chesterfields etc at Crinckshank Road Telegraph Office Building, Fort, TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. 6760

SUDESHI PATTUSS of different shades from Rs. 16 to 20 Tweeds Rs. 19 25 per suit peace, Loies Rs. 18 to 25 Numdas (Embroidered) Rs. 10 to 15 each. Mrs. KOULA AGENCY, Shrinagar, Kashmere. 6195

FOR SALE.

ON VIEW—Mr. H. M. Finch's valuable furniture by Robert Wimbridge, Mckenzie Chesterfields etc at Crinckshank Road Telegraph Office, Building, Fort, TO BE SOLD TO-MORROW. 6759

FOR SALE—PLOT OF LAND, one lakh square yards, on Ghod Bunder Road, 15 minutes' walk from Kandiveli Station, in one lot or small pieces as required, most valuable for industries. Apply Box No. 1473, Advt Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 6648

FOR SALE—High class AMERICAN BLACK and BROWN BOOTS from Rs. 16 to Rs. 18 per pair. Hand-sewn crome Boots and Shoes from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 15 per pair. Call early to prevent disappointment at MYSOCHROME (Regd.), 213, Hornby Road, Badri Mahal, Fort, Bombay. 6756

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE—One OVERLAND 74 Model, one Buick 1906, 5 seater complete with taxi meter passed by Police and Taxes paid in current year, one Buick 5 seats 1916, first over hauled fully. One 2 seater M. P. and, one, seven seater Mitchell all the above cars are for inspection at Messrs WILLIAM CPARD & CO., Nesbit Road, Mazagaon. 6652

TO BE LET.

TO LET—For one year, large FLAT (unfurnished) on Cumballa Hill, immediate occupation. Apply Box No. 1497, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6758

TO BE LET.—ROOMS, BLOCKS and SHOPS for high class opposite Bandra Station. Abdul Rehman Manzil. Apply M. ESSACK, Tailors and outfitters, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort. 6551

TO LET.— OFFICE ROOM in Fort, most central vicinity near old Share Market. Apply Box No. 1490, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6703

TO BE LET—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGALOW, surmounted by nice Compound with Garden at Nepean Sea Road, Specially for Princes and nobles. Apply MADHAVDAS GOKALDAS, Walkeshwar Road, No. 4, Dadyseth Estate. 6614

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a PRIZE OF Rs. 500 will be awarded to any person giving information, which will lead to the recovery of Rs. 4,800 lost in four currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each and eight notes of Rs. 100 each. The numbers of three out of four currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each, are WC/33-78161; WC/33-92381; WC/33-79000. Messrs. MOONGALAL BANKEYLAL & CO., 116, Great Western Hotel Building, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay. 6726

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Magistrate and Munsiff in a State in Gujrat. Starting salary Rs. 150 per mensem. Only High Court Pleaders or LL.B.s, either practising or with experience of service, should apply with testimonials, stating age, caste, birthplace, present employment and other particulars to Box No. 1478, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6661

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited for sale of all kinds of Waste in the Jam Mfg. Co., Ltd., and will be accepted in the Company's Office, at No. 4, Dalal St., Fort, till WEDNESDAY, the 8th December. All tenders must accompany Rs. 300 as deposit. Forms can be had from Co.'s Office.

Bombay, 29th November, 1920. 6682

BOMBEY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD,

WANTED—Smart, intelligent young men as "A" Class INSPECTORS. Salary Rs. 65 to Rs. 80, plus 25 per cent. allowance; other conditions of service can be had on enquiry at the Office. Apply personally to the TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT.

Bombay, 29th November, 1920. 6695

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo Singapore Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York

The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.

S. S. "City of Agra," September

S. S. "City of Melbourne," October.

For further particulars apply to the under signed.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

1992

RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL MILLS.

SEALED TENDERS invited for sale of wastes of Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mill, Poona, and Pitty Mill, Bombay. Forms to be obtained from the Proprietor's Office, at 20, Apollo Street.

GOVINDLAL SHIVLAL MOTILAL, Esq.,
MUKUNDLAL BANSILAL, Esq.,
Proprietors.

6663

NOTICE.

WANTED—A SURVEYOR, having good experience of surveying, levelling and preparing plans and estimates on a consolidated pay upto Rs. 70 per mensem according to qualifications. Preference will be given to a man having passed sub-overseer's test from any Engineering College. Applications supported by copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned's office before 10th December 1920.

(Sd.) T. A. ANDREW,
Executive Engineer,
Dharwar Irrigation.

Dharwar, 27th November, 1920. 6683

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at 23, Church Gate Street, at 4-30 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 11th day of December, 1920, for the purpose of considering and (if thought fit) passing the following resolutions as special resolutions:—

(1) That the following be added after Article 11 of the Articles of Association:—
"In the case of the death of any one or more of the persons named in the Register as the joint-holders of any Shares, the survivor or survivors shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to or interest in such Share, but nothing herein contained shall be taken to release the estate of a deceased joint-holder from any liability in Shares held by him jointly with any other person."

(2) That Article 15 of the Articles of Association be struck off and the following Article be substituted in its place:—
"The Company may, from time to time by special resolutions, sub-divide its Shares or any of them into Shares of smaller amounts and that one Share Certificate may be issued for any number of Shares at the discretion of the Directors."

(3) That Article 29 of the Articles of Association be amended by striking off the words "to the same party the sum of Re. 1" and substituting in its place the words "the sum of As. 2." The Directors however shall have the option to charge a smaller fee in cases of applications for transfers of large number of Shares.

(4) That Article 82 of the Articles of Association be amended by striking off the words "Rs. 30" and substituting in its place the words "a sum not exceeding Rs. 100" and adding the words "as may from time to time be fixed by the Directors" after the word "him."

(5) That the following should be added to Article 99 of the Articles of Association:—
"To provide for the welfare of persons in the employment of the Company, or formerly engaged in any business acquired by the Company, and the wives, widows and families of such persons, by grants of money, pensions or other payments, and by providing or subscribing towards places of instruction and recreation, and hospitals, dispensaries, medical and other attendance, and other assistance, as the Directors shall think fit, and to form, or otherwise aid benevolent, religious, scientific, national or other institutions or abjects, which shall have any moral or other claims to supporter aid by the Company, be reason of the locality of its operations or otherwise. And from time to time to subscribe or contribute to any charitable, benevolent or useful object of a public character, the support of which will, in the opinion of the Directors, tend to increase its repute or popularity among its employees, its customers, or the public."

(6) That Article 113 be amended by striking off the words "Two Directors" and substituting in its place the words "One Director."

(7) That Article 81 be struck off and the following Article be substituted in its place:—
"The minimum number of Directors shall be four and the maximum number shall be nine inclusive of an ex-officio Director hereinafter mentioned. One member of the Firm of the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents for the time-being of the Company whoever may be appointed by the Firm from time to time shall be the ex-officio Director of the Company. Such ex-officio Director however shall not be entitled to vote at any meeting of the Board upon any question affecting himself personally or affecting his said Firm."

And Notice is also hereby given that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at 23, Church Gate Street, at 4-30 p.m., on the 28th day of December, 1920, when a report will be furnished of the proceedings at the First Extraordinary General Meeting and the aforesaid resolutions will, if passed by the requisite majority at that meeting, be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions.

Should the said resolutions not be passed by the requisite majority at the said Meeting to be held on the 11th day of December, 1920, due Notice will be given to the Shareholders that the Meeting notified to be held on the 28th day of December, 1920, of which Notice is now given will not be held.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1920.

By order of the Board,
J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

6742

THE COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at 23, Church Gate Street, at 5 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 11th day of December, 1920, for the purpose of confirming by means of an Ordinary Resolution of the Shareholders of the Company the appointment made by the Directors of the Company at the Meeting of the Board held on FRIDAY, the 26th day of November, 1920, of Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co., Ltd., as Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company on the other terms and conditions contained in a draft of the Agreement, signed on behalf of the said Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co., Ltd., on the one hand and two of the Directors of the Company on the other hand.

The said draft Agreement is open for inspection of Shareholders on any working days during office hours, between the hours of 3 to 5 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 23, Church Gate Street.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1920.

By order of the Board,
J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

6741

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	26th November, 1920
Boyne	4,500	29th December, 1920.
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	6th February, 1921
Trowyn	5,150	3rd March, 1921.

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ltd.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO MOTORISTS.

PLEASE REGISTER your cars before the 15th instont for the Monthly Auction Sale on 19th December at 5 p.m. at MOTOR EMPORIUM LTD., "Tankerville", Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay. 6732

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ASSISTANT LAND MANAGER for the Bombay Development Directorate.

Applicants should possess a sound knowledge of Bombay land and building values and be able to prepare building specifications and prime cost estimates and to supervise survey and construction work.

Salary Rs. 600-800 according to qualifications.

Applications should be addressed to and should reach the DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT, Town Hall, Bombay, not later than 10th December. 6713

THE SUGAR CORPORATION OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the SUGAR CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of December, 1920, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.).

Dated this 29th day of November, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
SARANGADHAR DAS,
Secretary.

Registered Office:—
5, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

6750

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO. LTD,

NOTICE.

OWING to a breakdown of machinery at Esplanade Sub-station, it will be necessary to cut down the number of Trams running between 5 and 8 p.m. for the next few days.

C. LUCAS,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1920. 6749

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

PARSIK STATION will be re opened for coaching traffic on and from MONDAY, the 6th instant.

W. ALEXANDER.
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1920. 6757

THE CHHOI SILK MILL CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 207, Hornby Row, Fort, on THURSDAY, 9th December, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited statements of accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1920, to declare a Dividend, to elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, to appoint Auditors for ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration and to transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
CHHOI KOOKA DESAI & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 15th November, 1920.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th December to 20th December, 1920, both days inclusive. 6752

THE PLANET MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 10 (ten) per share free of Income Tax has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1920, and will be paid at the Registered office of the Company No. 43a, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after TUESDAY, the 21st instant, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 11th December, 1920.

Owing to the postal strike Dividend Warrants of Local Shareholders will be issued on production of Share Certificates Dividend Warrants of Moffusil Shareholders will be posted to their registered address as usual.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 20th December 1920. Both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

AHMED RAHIM & SON,
Agents.

6740

NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED. HONG-KONG MILLS.

SALE OF WASTE.

FLUE-DUST, WILLOW—DUST, TARES AND HOOPS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of all ready stock of waste of all sorts, flue-dust, willow-dust, tares and hoops produced at the Company's Hong-Kong Mills on forms to be had from the Company's registered office, Canade Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and will be received at the office uptil 5 p.m. of the 15th instant. A deposit of Rs. 300 in respect of waste of all sorts, flue-dust, willow-dust, tares and hoops should accompany all tenders. Cotton waste is open for inspection at the Mills. For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, Mills, Chinchpokli Cross Lane, Bombay.

HUSSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & CO.
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1920. 6745

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TAXIS AT GARRY RATE

6 ANNAS PER MILE.

LOOK OUT for Cars with GOLD PHOENIX in WHITE KING and a ROUND TAXI-METER.

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

The Motoring Public.

MESSRS. ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.,

LAMINGTON ROAD,

Automobile Engineers,

AND

Auto-Accessory Manufacturers

Beg to announce their removal to their new spacious premises in SLEATER ROAD, GRANT ROAD, where they shall have at their disposal most up-to-date machinery and skilled labour to handle every description of Motor repair work."

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GAYABAI, widow of Bajaba Gopne, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

RAMA BAYAJI GOPNE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Cart Driver, residing at Sewri, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 8th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 9th day of November, 1920.

Messrs. BHIMJI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

6753

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PREMJI RAMDAS, of Bombay, Bhathia Hindoo, late residing at Vadgady, Mandvi in Bombay a Share Broker and bachelor who died at Bombay, aforesaid on the 10th day of August, 1920 .....Deceased.

LALJI RAMDAS, of Bombay, Bhathia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadgady, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay, a brother and one of the next of ken of the abovenamed deceased. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

LALJI RAMDAS,
Petitioner-in-person.

The 5th day of November, 1920. 6746

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 5TH DECEMBER, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable and Artistic Household Furnitures, by Well-known Makers, Drawing Room Suites, Very Rich Glass-door Almyrahs, Dining and Bed-room Furnitures, Platedwares, Crockery, Bronze and Terracotta Figures, Electric Chandeliers, one Shigram Garee and one Arab Horse in perfect good condition, etc., etc.

Under instructions from Mr. J. W. Kemble and others, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 5th December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 61 Rabesch Street, behind Byculla Club, Byculla, the following furnitures, consisting of drawing room suits, cabinets, very rich cupboards, brasswares, platedwares, dining table and chairs, dinner service, glassware, cuttleries, single and double beds, brass and bronze figures, mirror-door almyrahs, lady's writing table, children beds, revolving chair, fancy teapoys, vases, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, artistic furnitures by Devji Kanji and others, electric chandeliers, pictures, kitchen utensils, etc., etc.

One Shigram Garee and one Arab Horse in perfect good condition.

The property of Mr. J. W. Kemble and others.

Property is on view and catalogues are issued.

THE AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, FURNITURE AND GOODWILL OF THE EASTERN HOSIERY WORKS.

By the order of Messrs. Shroff and Vachha, the Solicitors of Mr. Govindram Nandram Saptas, the mortgagee-in-possession and on account and risk of the proprietor of the Eastern Hosiery Works, mortgagor (an insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises of the factory situated at Lower Parel in the compound of Asur Veerji Mills Ltd. at Sun Mill Lane, the following 45 machines of hosiery and tie-making, office chairs, tables, glass-door cupboards, revolving office chairs, typewriter, stools, benches, electric fittings, electric fans, and the goodwill of the said concern.

A deposit of 25 per cent. require at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 3rd December, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 9th December, 1920, at 9-0 a.m. at Alexandra Dock A. B. Warehouse such as:—

Margarine, mixed grain, cooking oil soda, water erasers wire netting Filter, Rubber Rings, Lead pipes, Face mask cover measure glasses stone jars, copper degchi with cover, Buckets.

Also

Sale on FRIDAY, the 10th December 1920 at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.).

At Grain Depot, Mazagaon such as: old iron wire, stone jars, cylinder, old biscuits tins, broken barrels, tins drums empty coal tar drums, and barrels, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 2,000 EMPTY OIL CASKS.

Under instructions from Messrs. D. Abraham and Sons, the BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at Byculla on the premises of Mr. Sitaram Rakharam, Gold Mohur Castle, Byculla Bridge, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of December, 1920, at 9 o'clock in the morning, 2,000 Empty Oil Casks (40 gallons), on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Charles Booth and Co. (Calcutta), Ltd., Bombay Branch, Dharavi.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of the sale.

Also one lot Steaves Hoop Irons, tons of 100 barrels, by order of parties concerned.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 3rd December, 1920.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMBEKAR STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Haji Oosman Haji Esmail and Mahomed Haji Haroon Kadwani Executors appointed under the Will of Abdulla Hoosein deceased, the property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written will be sold by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, lying and being at Kambekar Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement tw hundred and two square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2996 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward Nos. 2587-2588 and Street Nos. 161-163-165, and 167, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Kambekar Street, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Haroon Tyeb and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Esmail Haji Allana.

For further particulars and condition of sale, apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezeqiel, Attorneys for the Vendors, at their Office at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of 31 Cases Carbonate of Ammonia Power.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on account of the Insurance Office concerned:—

31 cases Carbonate of Ammendia Powder.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 4th December, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the Insurance Office concerned:—

6 cases flowered tusore.
1 case cotton piece-goods (Khaki drill).
1 case serge lux.
(Slightly damaged by sea water.)

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 4th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of gray and coloured piece-goods etc.

One lot of ladies and gents wearing apparels, such as dressing gown, piticoats, hats, night gowns, stockings, boots, halmeets, shirts, khaki breeches, coats, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second hand nearly new canoe shape English built rubber tyred miniature landow.
1 second hand nearly new canoe shape English built rubber tyred victoria.
1 square rubber tyred landow.
1 Handsome English built canoe shape rubber-tyred victoria by offered with a handsome strong bay waler horse about 9 years and a set of horness by Dunnett and Co.
1 48 H. P., 4 cylinder, 7 seater Studbaker Motor Car, complete with electric light, etc., etc., in good running order.
1 2½ H. P. New Hudoon motor cycle, 2 stroke meter lamp, etc., complete.
1 side saddle by Champion and Witton.
1 rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram only reason of selling owner has purchase Motor Car.
1 rubber-tyred single seated brongham with a bay waler horse and set of harness.
125-75 H.-P. 6 cylinder, 5 seater, Nash Motor Car, tourng body 1919 Model.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 CASES COPPER RIVETS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 4th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Saifee and Co. Bombay.

6 Cases Copper Rivets.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 4th December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cruickshank Road, second floor of the Telegraph Office Building, Fort, very valuable and handsome household furniture by Roberts Wimbridge and McKenzie, rich glass crockery and silverware dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich Persian and English carpets, electric hall, table and hanging lamps, electric table fans, rich pictures and oil paintings, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas, rich artistic cabinets, table ornaments, old China vases, bicycle, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book-cases, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, hat-stands, mirror almyrahs, verandah cane furinture, perambulator ice chest, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of H. M. Finch, Esq., Superintendent of Telegraph and others.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 18,846 Serviceable and Unserviceable Empty Bags.

On MONDAY, the 6th December, 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at S. and T. Corps, Manufacturing Section "F" Shed Grain Depot, Sewree Reclamation, by order of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Agents to the Controller of Contracts:—

13,101 Serviceable Trade empty sugar bags 2½ maunds size.
1,645 Unserviceable Trade empty sugar bags 2½ maunds size.
500 Unserviceable empty bags 1 maunds size.
1,675 Pockets empty bags size 14 by 18.
1,925 Pockets empty bags size 14 by 28.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 MOTOR VEHICLES AT THE TRIANGULAR SPOT OF THE COMMISSARIAT OFFICE COMPOUND, OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL, FORT.

Under instructions from the President, Bombay Presidency, War Relief Fund, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place:—

22 motor vehicles lorries, ambulances, charabens vans, etc., by different makers. Ford, Overland, Garford, Hupmobile, Harford, etc., etc.

The above will be sold in different lots to the highest bidders and will be on view three days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, AT CHAUPATI, WALKESHWAR ROAD.

Suit No. 2498 of 1920.

Syed Mahomed Hoosein Kazrani.

vs.

Hajee Mahomed Fatma and others.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd.*)

12th December, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following property:—

All these two pieces or parcels of land or ground situate, at Chowpati on the North side of Walkeshwar Road in the City and Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, which pieces of land have been consolidated into one piece which has been computed to contain a total area of 2,299-42 square yards or thereabouts (and which shall for the purposes of these presents be deemed to contain that area be the same more or less) and which is bounded on or towards the North by the property of Dady Seth Charity Trust, on or towards the South by the Walkeshwar Road, on or towards the East by Plot No. 10 agreed to be leased to H. M. Daruwalla, and on or towards the West by Plot No. 7, agreed to be leased to Khanzabai wife of Haji Mahomed Madni, which said piece of land is known as plots Nos. 8 and 9, on the Dady Seth Charity estate at Chowpatti and which said piece of land forms a portion of the land belonging to the Trustees registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323 and others New No. 2131 and others Old Survey No. 12 and New Survey No. 7297, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2477 (1), Street Nos. 369-391-403 together with all the buildings and premises now erected and built thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 3rd December, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Mahim Bazar Road (now called Cadel Road).

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. Auctioneers, will by order of Mr. Gulamhusein Salemahomed Peermahomed and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Narmadashunker Harjiwan Joshi, sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY 7th December 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax tenure land or ground containing by admeasurement 12,581 square yards or thereabouts together wit all messuages, tenement or buildings stand ing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Bazaar Road, now called Caddel Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the collector of Land Revenu under Old No. 244, and New No. 3918, Old Survey No. 2-218, and New Survey No. 3-1508, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward No. 4835, 4836 and 4837, and Stu.t Nos. 164, 165, and 166, and bounded on or towards the North party by the property of Hajee Jackeria Essa and partly by the property of Cashinath Mukund Agree, on or towards the South by a public passage, on or towards, the West by the said Mahim Bazaar Road, and on or towards the East by the property of D. Pereira and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd Dec., 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4989.

AUCTION SALE of Unserviceable Materials and Stores, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot Parel.

On TUESDAY, the 14th December, 1920, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and Stores, consisting of empty casks, K. oil tins lamps of Sorts, Chunam pans, drums, paint kegs, varnish tins, G. I. buckets, forges, old files, hoop iron, stoves of casks, trolly wheels, Manila rope, leather cuttings, cloth cuttings, canvas and leather pipes, I. R. cutting and scrap, vacuum pipes, clocks and watches, beaters, hammers, augers, electric, glass scrap, ink bottles, tin lining, bullock carts, kerosine oil empty tins and cases, and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the materials removed within 14 days excluding Holidays from the day of sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the railway Company.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 CASKS GERMAN ALIZARINE.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by publicauction on TUESDAY, the 7th November, 1920, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their rooms Humum Street Fort by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Macherla Ramana of Princess Street, Kalbadevi Bombay the following goods:—

EX. S.S. "SURADA."

15 Casks German Alizarine Red Paste 20 per cent. at cask of 4 cwts. A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1920.

RICHARD & READYMONEY

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.

BONA-FIDE SALE AT ESPLANADE ROAD, NEXT TO MESSRS. RALLI BROS.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY, FRIDAY, THE 3RD INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Auction sale of very valuable and artistic household furniture by John Roberts, Deoji Kanji, and other well-known makers, chesterfield, drawing room suite, dressing chest of drawers, sideboards, cabinets, dumbwaiters, dining tables and chairs, some platedware crockery and glassware, pictures etc., etc.

Messrs. RICHARD AND READYMONEY Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 3rd instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) at above address the following furnitures consisting of rich sideboards, chesterfield, drawing room suites, hall lamps, gramophone, dining tables and chairs, dressing chest of drawers, marble tables, low chairs, wooden rocking chairs, easy chairs, teapoys, cane chairs, washing tables dinner waggons, meatsafes, one handsome cabinet, vases, rich carpets, double bedsteads, minner and plain, single and double door almirahs, writing tables, clock, one shrite and electric table fan, mirror a lot of crockery and glassware, few fancy pictures, cooking utensils etc., etc.

The property of S. Shick, Esqr. and others. Property on view.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 3rd December, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES COTTON SHIKARI.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gali, at Champa Gali, Mulji Jetha Market, on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, at the Auction Sale of 17th November, 1920, Madhovji Doongersey (of Dharamraj Gali, M. J. Market):—

2 packages Cotton Shikari, 53/54in. of the office of Khan and Khan.

AUCTION SALE of 54 Packages Coloured Vayals, Japanese vesting, Jap. Flannels, Jap. Checks Woolen Kashmir, Jap. Poplin and Imitation Vagal Flannels, etc.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 3rd inst. at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj gully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs Abdulla Allarakhia and Co., and on account and at the risk of Memon Ebrahim Alias.

2 cases each 52 pcs. Eng. coloured Vayals 38/40" all mixed colours mark F and Co.
10 cases each 60 pcs. Jap. Vesting 28", 30 yds. mark A A.
10 cases each 20 pcs. Jap. wh. cream Flannels quality No. 6013 29" 40/50 yds.
10 cases each 20 pcs. Jap. wh. cream Flannels quality No 3203.
10 cases each 20 pcs. Jap Red Flannels quality No. 6013.
5 cases each 20 pcs. Jap checks mark A A 28" 30 yds.
1 case 10 pcs. woolen Kashmir mixed colour 56" 30 yds
1 case 12 pcs. Eng. woolen and cotton mixed vesting 28"
4 cases each 50 pcs. Jap. Poplins 3'0" 30 yds.
1 case 40 pcs. Eng. Imitation Vayal Flannels 27".

AUCTION SALE of 20 Cases Woollen Blue Coatings.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd inst. at 3-45 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj gully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned:—

20 cases each 12/14 pieces woollen blue coatings 40 yds. 52/54 inches.

Auction Sale of 86 cases and 5 bales yarn.

On SATURDAY, the 4th Dec., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Popatlal Girdharlal and Co. Agents of Nahum (Union Mills Department) of Manchester and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers The Rajkote Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.

49 cases yarn No. 22 S 10,000 lbs on paper tubes.
25 cases yarn No. 34 S 5,000 lbs weft on paper tubes.
5 bales yarn No. 22 S X Reeled 2,000 lbs.
8 cases yarn No. 50 S Warp 25,000 lbs.
2 cases yarn No. 40 S Warp 690 lbs.
2 cases yarn No. 70 S Weft 600 lbs.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties at Manmala Tank Road, Mahim, and at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, at the times mentioned below, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned very valuable landed properties by order of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Keshavji Hirji, Ratansi Hirji Naranji Hirji and Cooverji Hirji, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Nathmal Hemaji in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the mortgage and further charge dated the 2nd July 1920 and the properties secondly and thirdly, described are subject to the Mortgage dated the 2nd May 1920, between Nathmal Hemaji, alias Nathmal Hemraj of the one part, and the said Mortgagees of the other part.

FIRSTLY.—Property at Manmala Tank Road at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.): All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house and shed standing thereon, and also together with the coconut and other trees standing and growing thereon, situate at Manmala Tank Road, Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 5,255 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 85, New No. 3626, Old Survey No. 261, and New Survey No. 1418, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4159 (1) and 4159 (5) and 4161, and Street Nos. 520 and 520 (d) and 522 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the said Manmala Tank Road, on or towards the West and South by the property of the Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Co. Ltd., and on or towards the North by the property of Pedro Francisco De Souza.

SECOND & THIRDLY—Properties at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Secondly: All those pieces or parcels of land ground of the pension and tax tenure since redeemed containing by admeasurement 1,000 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages, tenements thereon situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 243. New Nos. C1 De and E1, Old Survey No. 360 and New Survey Nos. 6a, 7, 8 & 8a/1445 and by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 4306 (7) and (8) and Street Nos. 664 F & G, which premises are bounded on the West by the property of Ramkrishna Raoji Jaolay, on the North by the property of Ramchandra Bhasker Jaolay, on the East by the Lady Jamshedji Road, and on the South by the property of Hareshwal Madhav Pandi thirdly described.

THIRDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax teuure since redeemed containing by admeasurement 440 square yards or thereabouts situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, Mahim without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. C/3912 Old Survey No. 366 and New Survey No. 6/1445 and by the Municipality under G Ward No. 4304 (6) and Street No. 664 (e), and which premises are bounded on the West by the property of Ramkrishna Raoji Jaolay, on the North by the property of Vinayak Sadanand Joshi secondly described, on the East by the Lady Jamshedji Road, and on the South by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Vishwanath Madan.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Motichand & Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at 13, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay 3rd December, 1920.

SILK SUITING CLOTH
For one suit at Rs. 12, 20, 28, and 40
LADIES' STOCKING
of Mercerised Silk at Rs. 21 per doz
KHAKI CYCLING HOSE
of cotton at Rs. 12 and 18 per doz
PLAIN BENARSI SARI
5 yds. × 44 ins.
of Fine and Superior quality at Rs. 8
Shri Krishna & Co.,
Gai Ghat, BENARES CITY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS'
MILLION DOLLAR PRODUCTION
"THE RETURN OF TARZAN"
will be screened at the
West-End Cinema
(CHARNI ROAD).
The most comfortable Cinema in the City.

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
WHO WAS—WHAT WAS?

See this Start. Follow the Mystery!

1, 2 & 3 EPISODES OF THE GREAT PATHE SERIAL.

There's Thrill, Surprise, Sensation and Mystery in every episode of this Serial.

LAST DAY!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present for the Last Time To-day their powerful Ganment Photo-Novel.

"THE USURER"

(5 Reels—6,000 feet).

The Thrilling Story of a Miserly Moneylender's Revenge and a Woman's Happiness!

The Usurer holds Kings and Empires, Men and Women, Husbands and Wives, the Rich and the Poor, in his evil clutches—yet often, as in this Story, a child outwits his devilish designs,

HOW TOW GHILDREN AVERTED DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

See it in

"THE USURER"

FEATURING

An Interesting Dramatic Story played amidst charming surroundings.—gripping, realistic!

RENE CRESTE
(of the "JUDEX" fame)

The Programme includes a 2—Reel Comedy: "SQUEAKS and Squaks."

Four Shows To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m., (S.T.).

West-End Cinema,
(New Churney Road).

Starting To-morrow—Saturday!
A GREAT RACING ROMANCE
Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS, will present a
POWERFUL RACING DRAMA
"The Great Coup"
6,000 feet)
featuring the favourite Stars
POPPY WYNDHAM
AND
STEWART ROME

A Stirring Racing Drama, showing how a brave fearless

LADY JOCKEY

won a race against tremendous odds.

"The Great Coup"

Adapted for the Sereen from the popular Novel of

NAT GOULD

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present this exciting Drama To-morrow Sturday at

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road).

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD
JACK DEMPESY
The world's Heavy-weight Champion
in
a Tremendous and amazing Serial
DAREDEVIL JACK
Episode—5 A Race for Glory
Episode—6 A Skirmish of Wits

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
JOHNNIE RAY
IN
JIGGS IN SOCIETY
A Riotous Comedy in 2 PART
Time 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Daily
Matinee—on Saturday & Bank Holidays at 5 p.m & Sunday 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS
CINEMA MAJESTIC
TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM
presents to-day and all Week
ANTONIO MORENO
With Pauline Cursey and Sam POLO in THE SECOND INSTALMENT of the Brother's Detective Vitagraph serial
THE INVISIBLE HAND
A SMITH-BRADY serial in fifteen episodes, that will satisfy a popular demand for a mystery and detective story.
DO NOT MISS IT
Your performances daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

THE
THIRD MUSIC CONFERENCE
OF THE
Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya,
BOMBAY,

will be held in "Shri Ram Chawk" on 4th., 5th., 6th. and 7th. December 1920.

Important and attractive features of the Conference being the Musical Concerts, accompanied by interesting dance and singing by eminent musicians as also Vocal and Instrumental experts from all parts of India.

Rare opportunity for Music loving public.

For rates of Tickets and other particulars please see hand-bills.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
A FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
LAST NIGHT OF THE POPULAR PICTURE BILL
"THE SPORT OF KINGS."

An unscrupulous owner of sorses conspires with the racing stewards to prevent his rivals horse coming first. His rival on the other hand plans an equally sensational reprisal and carries it out with surprising and thrilling results.

ALSO A COMIC
"HER WEEK-END"
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

Prices—Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE THIRD WEEK!

The Last day To-day to see this Week's Three Episodes, brimful with exciting incidents

"The Screaming Shadow"
featuring
BEN WILSON & NEVA GERBER
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers
MILLION-DOLLAR SERIAL SUBLIME!

Ben Wilson and Neva Gerber, whose daring excited thousands in "The Trail of the Octopus, excel themselves in their latest serial, "The Screaming Shadow"

Do you know that monkey glands transplanted into human beings rejuvenate old men? See

"The Screaming Shadow"

Can a shadow scream? See "The Screaming Shadow."

A Comedy in the Programme.

To-night: at 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema,
(SANDHURST ROAD.)

LAST CHANCE

To-day to see the soul-inspering Universal Bluebird Photoplay.

"The Little Orphan"
15 Reels, 5,000 feet.

The intensely melodious and heart appealing story of a young pretty Belgian orphan girl, adopted by an American, who queerly rewards him for all his kindness towards her.

A SPLENDID HIGH-CLASS SOCIETY DRAMA!
Featuring
the beautiful, vivacious, popular Star
ELLA HALL

The New Screen Gazette and a Lyons—Moran Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows To-Night 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m (S. T.)

Cinema Precious
(Grant Road Tram Terminus).

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present the Broadway British Star
POPPY WYNDHAM
in the most fascinating of all Turf Romances
A Great Coup by Nat Gould
AT
The West-End Cinema.
Commencing Saturday the 4th December

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4527.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY FRIDAY the 3rd Dec. 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street by order of J. J. Sopher Esq. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. S. M. Moses the Sharebroker, New Share Bazar.

1 Share B. E. S. and T. Co., Ltd.
25 Shares E. D. Sassoon United Mills.
3 Preference Shares Tata Mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY FRIDAY the 3rd Dec. 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street Fort by order of J. J. Sopher Esq. and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. J. S. M. Moses, Sharebroker of the New Share Bazar.

15 Shares ordinary Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.
2 Shares Tata Hydro.
150 Shares New India Assurance Co., Ltd.
50 Shares, New India Assurance Co., Ltd.
50 Shares, of British Petroleum Co. Ltd.
2 Shares B. E. S. and T. Co., Ltd.
2 Shares Tata Old Mills.
10 Shares Indian Cement Co., Ltd.
1000 Shares Union Bank of India.
5 Shares New Gran Easern Epg. and Wg. Co., Ltd.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-MORROW SATURDAY 4th DECEMBER
at 9-30 p. m.
SUNDAY 5th DECEMBER at 5-30 p.m.
Reduced Price Matinee
Prof. NOEL presents

A GRAND PHYSICAL CULTURE DISPLAY

CLASSICAL STATUE POSING BY EXPONENTS OF PHYSICAL CULTURE
Comprising :—
Daring! Novel !! and Unique Feats !!!
A Garden Scene :—
The Marble Statues in Grecian Poses

HARNESS LIFT :—By S. R. MODY
Supporting Horse and men weighing 2,500 lbs.

Prof. E. M. KAPADIA (Broacha)
IN THE GREAT "CART F AT"
Loaded Cart weighing over 6,000 lbs. one wheel passing over chest and then the nec

Boxing Contest
THE JUVENILE WONDERS
5 St. 10 lbs. Vs. 5 St. 12 lbs.
AS WELL AS
Exceptional MUSCULAR DEMONSTRATION
by Lads of 16 and 17 years.

JUI-JITSUI
Vs.
BOXING

EZHIBITION SPAR.
Hawkes Vs. Nicholls.

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45
MADAN THEATRES LD. PRESENT
JAMES REARDON
AND
DOROTHY MINTO

Who is the KIKI of the film—the part she played in the original production at the CRITERION
IN
"THE GLAD EYE"
Comedy in 6 Reels
One of the merriest of stage Farces.
ALSO
THE BRACKENS
THE BRACKENS
In absolutely New and Thrilling Scenes of Acrobatic feats.
Popular Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1 and As. 8.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Film Sensation of the Age.
"Back To God's Country"
By the producer of
TARZAN OF THE APES.
ARE YOU TIRED OF COMMONPLACE FILMS?
THEN YOU MUST SEE THIS SCENE ACTUALLY FILMED INSIDE THE RUIN OF THE ARCTIC CIRCLE

Do you love God's Great out-of-doors where the Giant wolf stalks its prey, where the only law is the knife, or gun, or rope? This is

"Back to God's Country"

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 30th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-days prices.
Nov.	10.53
Dec.	10.40
Jan.	10.45
Feb.	..
Mar.	10.52
April	..
May	10.49
June	..
July	10.55
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	—

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 1st.

Months	To.day's prices.
Jan.	11.14
Mar.	11.28
May	11.39
July	11.39

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 1st.

Futures at New York Jan.	16.08
Futures at New York Mar.	16.10
" " May	16.15

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Nov. 29th.

Rentes 3%	56
Bar Silver Spot	46 1/8
" 2 months hence	46 1/8

Closing Tone of Silver :—Indian continental selling. Buyers holding back-closed uncertain.

Discount, Bank of E gland Rate 7% since 15th April 1920.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " " 6 "	7½
Bar Gold (per oz.)	117/1

Tone of Gold :—Easier on American exchange.

Interest day to day loans	5 1/2
" 7 day market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	1/6⅞
Consols 2½%	44 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	38 1/2
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	54 1/4
Government Securities 3%	46 3/4
On London at Paris ..Francs	57.67

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14 1/4
Hongkong Bank	£114 1/2
National Bank	£41

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 29th.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£86 1/4
Victory Boards 4%	£73
War Loan 5% 1920/47	£82 7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 29th.

WHEAT.

Karachi Barley Paid Afloat	116
Karachi Barley Jan.-Feb. London	106/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Nov-Dec. Nominal	£29 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov. Dec. Nominal	£27 1/2

Tone of Rapeseed :—

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£29
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Buyers	£25
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Quoted	£26 1/2

Shippers holding steadily but prices are for above the market.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Nov.-Dec. Paid	£23
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Buyers. Steady	£23 1/2
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered) per ton) Nov.-Dec. Nominal	£10
Toria Rapeseed :—Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£30½

METALS.

English best Salected Copper	£86
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£77½
Copper Breziers	£144½
Yellow Metal	14 1/2
Hard Spelter	Not quoted.
Corrugated Sheets	£33 1/2

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Sellers	43
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov.-Dec. Sellers	44/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Nov.-Dec. Sellers	45

Tone :—

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb.	1/3 1/2
Plantation First Laters Crepe Dec. Paid Sellers	1/2½

Tone :—Quieter after firm.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, Dec. 2nd.

Our market far forward business for Fully good Mg. Broach opened to-day at Rs. 333/ advanced to Rs. 339/ and closed at Rs.337/. At Colabo the Bazar opened at Rs 336½, advanced to Rs. 337½ and closed at Rs. 337/. Our market for ready cotton remained as quiet as ever, yesterday, and about 800 Rs. are reported to have changed hands.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay. Dec. 2nd.

		Rs.
Fully Good Brooch	April-May	337
Fully Good Bengol	Earch	213
Fine Oomras	March	272

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 2nd.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	March	215
Fully Good M. G. Broach	Apr-May	337
Fine M. G. Oomras	March	269

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 2nd.

Description.	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	260	250	240	—	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	260	250	240	—	"
M.G. Oomra No. 4	—	270	255	—	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	325	310	290	—	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	305	290	270	—	"
M.G. Khandeish No. 6	—	240	225	—	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 1st Dec. 1920.

Cotton	8,127 Bales.
Wheat	1,724 Cwts.
Linseed	2,663 "
Rape, etc.	680 "
Gingellyseed	2,453 "
Poppyseed	200 "
Groundnuts	2,021 "
Castorseed	233 "
Rice	61,332 "
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	19,405 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	334 "
Juwar	637 "
Masur	229 "
Barley	Nil
Ba ree	5,080 "
Coal	2,334 Tons.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay's—Nov. 30th 1920.

American Rates Rulings Liverpool.

Jan.—Feb.—Mar.—April.
10.71 10.87
—45 —53

May—June—July—August.
11.00 11.00
—65 —64

New York—New Orleans.
May 15.58 Mar. 15.45
—33 —30
Jan. 15.31 Dec. 15.48
—24 —26

Waides in Marwadi-Bazar growth—May—April.

Broach open F.G.M.G.—close. March.

Bengal open	330
Bengal Close	336
Oomra Open	217
Oomra Close	216

Ready market was dull and had no enquiry whatsoever yesterday. The forward market ruled quiet for the wholeday without any important change.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 2nd 1920.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 6 0
Bank Demand	1/6 1/16
Do. Acceptance 3m/s	1 7 0
Fcs. Demand	405
American Dollars	386
Hongkong "	227
Shanghai	305½
Japan	194
Singapore	155 1/2

Market Steady.

METAL.

Issue rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotation

Dec. 2nd 1920.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	84	8	0
Do.	1	84	8	0
Do.	1¼	84	8	0
Do.	1 1/2	84	8	0
Do.	1¾	84	0	0
Do.	2	84	0	0

COPPER RATE

Dec. 2nd 1920.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	77	0	0
Do.	1	80	0	0
Do.	1¼	80	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	82	8	0
Do.	1¾	82	8	0
Do.	2	82	8	0
Japanese Copper Barrs		53	0	0
Panch teka joint		24	0	0
Copper English-Barrs		51	0	0
Brass-Barrs		34	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar rates.

Bombay, Dec. 2nd 1920. 6-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30	62	0	0	9	4	0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	60	0	0	9	0	0
" Karachi Bangia	61	0	0	9	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	13	0	0	13	8	0
" " Cawnpore	13	0	0	13	8	0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13	8	0	14	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15	0	0	15	8	0
" " Thin	14	4	0	14	12	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	90	0	0	17	8	0
" Gajar 75-25	85	0	0	—		
" Gajar 50-50	80	0	0	—		
" Black	70	0	0	—		
Poppyseed, White	15	12	0	16	8	0
Groundnuts	70	0	0	—		
Mowraseed	8	4	0	8	10	0
Barley	49	0	0	—		
Castorseed	48	0	0	9	12	0
Cottonseeds	41	0	0	5	8	0
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat May	9	7	6			
Linseed May	16	1	6			

CALCUTTA SAHRE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

The market for jute shares opened quiet but steady and strengthened somewhat towards the close. Only a small business was reported. Coal shares were practically neglected and in the miscellaneous section only a small turn over was reported. The Central Provinces Cement and Hume Pipes being in demand. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal.—Bansjorah 16/4, Bengal 910, Burrakur 51/8, Neetorria 12/4, New Kessurgarh 33.

Jute:—Anglo-India 420 s. 1. Auckland 337 and 338 s. 1. Barnagore 169, Century 8/4, Clive 277 s. 1. Dalhousie 592 and 591 s. 1. Kamarhatty 1038, Kelvin 1215 and 1235 s. 1. Lansdowne 430, Reliance 50/12.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 10/4, Bengal Paper 90/8, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 9/4, Bowreah Cotton 8 per cent prefs 105 s. 1. 7 per cent prefs 99 s. 1. British India Corporation 10/12, British India Tobacco 7/4, British Burma Petroleum 15/10 (Public Auction) Central Provinces Cement 9/8, Calcutta Tramways Ltd. 65/8, David Dunbar Cotton 474, India General Navigation Prefs 72 odd lot, Kesoram Cotton 15, Marshall Sons and Coy. (India) Ltd. 9, New Savan Sugar 12/8, Steel products 13/4, Surma Valley Saw Mills 11/4, Scindia Steam Navigation 16 disc. Titaghur Paper 367 s.l.

Government paper three and half per cent was quoted at Rs. 51/8 small lots 51/14, War Bonds short loans 98/6, 1925 at 96/8, and 1928 at 97 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic transfer one shilling six one eighth pence and Demand Bills one shilling six one fourth pence.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 2.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday :—

S S Banca, Mallalue, China and Japan.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer British Sovereign for Mahomerah.
Steamer Sumatra for Copenhagen.

S S Banca :—The P. and O S N Company's China mail steamer Banca, 3793 tons, Captain R. Mallalue, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for China and Japan with mails and a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 2nd Dec. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Kasado Maru	Kobe	5/12	O S Kaisha
B Koweit	Aden	N F	T M & Co
D & E Varzin	Antwerp	6/12	K N & Co
G Calicut	N F	N F	R E Collin & Co
H Karachi	N F	N F	R E Collin & Co
H Nour-El-Bahr	N F	N F	P Padursee & Co
L Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co
M Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co
N City of Spaata	Calcutta	3/12	Graham & Co
P Jata Mendi	Antwerp	3/12	Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	N F	N F	K N & Co
Irrawadi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Juba	N F	N F	K K & Co
Kaveri	Jamnagar	2/12	K N & Co
Oporto	N F	N F	K N & Co
Ponani	Bhavnagar	1/12	K N & Co
Saraswati	Mangalore	3/12	K N & Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Warialda	24 hours	2/3/12	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ouda	N F	N F	M M & Co
2 Konshun Maru	Hamburg	8/12	W & A G & Co
6 Akbar	N F	N F	T Morrison & Co
7 Iran	P Gulf	4/12	P G S N Co
100 Tons crane Frankdale	Calcutta	4/.2	J Finlay
11 Shed Kurmark	Karachi	13/12	J Finlay
13 Shed Loyalty	Marseilles	N F	N Morarji & Co
16 Favignana	Genoa	N F	M Italiana
100 Tons crane Ferrara	Momaharrah	N F	S W & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Morwada	Karachi	4/12	M M & Co
4 City of London	Karachi	8/12	K N & Co
5 Innsbruck	Triesto	4/12	L Triestino
6 Massilia	Liverpool	8/12	Graham & Co
6/7 Brito Mart.	N F	N F	Oddsen & Co
8 Moora	Karachi	6/12	J F & Co
9 Huntsend.	London	8/12	Graham & Co
14 Narkunda.	London	4/12	M M & Co
16 Binfield	Calcutta	3/12	M M & Co
17 H T Hannover	Suez	6/12	J F & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Abydos	N F	N F	I & P S N Co
Firoozi	N F	N F	T M & Co
Shwedagon	Rangoon	3/12	S W & Co
Varsova	N F	N F	M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Mergheb	2 days	1/12	Graham & Co

EXPORT.

Dec. 2.

S S Narkunda for London:—600 cwt. Kinismiss. Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.; 20 bales tanned cow hides, Allen Bros.

S S City of London for Liverpool:—250 cwt. Kinismiss, S. Gordhandas and Co; 2000 ton manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—37 bales wool, R Dalkissandas; 35 bales wool R Sumratmal.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—200 bales cotton, Kalisjee Visaram, 69 bales wool, R. Harakhchand, 50 bales wool, D Balabdas; 342 bales wool, D. Kundanmal, 100 bales wool, V Oomersey; 40 bales wool, H S J Mahomed;

S S Massilia for Glasgow:—215 cwt. heads and hoops, Spencer and Co.; 440 cwt. stoves, Spencer and Co

S S Massilia for Valencia:—2000 cwt ground nut, Volkart Bros.

S S Kerannes for Dunkirk:—2000 tons maganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

S S Merkara for Hamburg:—65 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Merkara for Ghent:—50 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Konshin Maru for Hamburg:—550 bales cotton, Birla Brothers.

S S Murgheb for Antwerp:—75 bales cotton, C Peraj and Co.; 100 cwt. mustered seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Murgheb for Hamburg:—165 bales cotton, B. Mayer and Co.

S S Favignana for Genoa:—100 bales cotton, H. Moin and Co.

S S Sumatra for Copenhagan:—400 bales cotton, C. Peraj and Co.

S S Kasado Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Banca for Hongkong:—3 bales bees wax, E. S. Abdoolkyum; 12 cwt. ivory, F. & N Miani

IMPORT.

Dec. 2.

S S Koweit from Persian Gulf. Agents B. and P. Steam N. Co.:—1903 baskets W dates, 142 bags tobacco, 56 bags A. kernel, 20 bags gum, 10 bales skins,

S S Warilda from Basra. Agents B. I. S N Co.:—16 bags dry dates, 245 baskets W. dates.

S S Orsava from Calcutta. Agents Venice S N Co:—4735 tons coal.

S S Chakla from Basra Agents B. I. S N Co.:—5 bales gold, 3 box gold, 1208 baskets W. Dates, 192 bags dry dates.

S S Taroba from Durban. Agents B I S N Co.:—127 cases ginger, 2 cases boots, 21 cases wine, 1052 bales cloves, 363 bales cotton, 50 bags coffee.

S S Gauezan Maru from Calcutta. Agent, Anglo Indian and Colonial Steam N. Co:—4000 tons coal.

S S Luzon Maru from Calcutta. Agents, Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—5206 tons coal.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 2nd December 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Skies are clear. Humidity is nearly normal at Lahore and Multan and is in defect elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures are above the average in the southeast of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect except at Jhansi. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is also above normal except at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Sind but are clear in Rajputana. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and is in excess in southwest Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average at Bikaner; night temperature is slightly above normal in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in north Gujarat and is in defect at Veraval and Indore. Day temperature is slightly above the average at Indore; n temperature is above normal at Surat and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is above normal at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and the air is damper than usual. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and except Poona and Belgaum humidity is in defect. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has again remained dry yesterday over the reporting area. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Sind and in the south of the Peninsula. Day temperature is above the average in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and in the Central and the United Provinces.

Forecast:—No large change is likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 1st December 1920

The western depression is apparently passing away eastwards without giving any rain. Rainfall has disappeared from the south of the Peninsula but has occurred locally in south Burma. Mergui reports five inches; Port Blair two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 2nd DEC. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date	Departure from normal
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire 1st	[illegible]	42.2	78	—	?	?
Jask	79 5	[illegible]	57	—	0	—0 81
Muskat	77.6	70.6	62	—	0	—0.40
Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	78 1	51.5	47	—	0	—0.08
Rawalpindi	74.2	45.2	68	—	0	—0.31
Lahore	80	47 8	81	—	0	—0.09
Hissar	[illegible]	[illegible]	61	—	0	—.04
Ambala	84.6	50 0	40	—	0	[illegible]
Delhi	81.6	[illegible]	53	—	0	—0 13
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	[illegible]	55 9	43	—	0	—0 13
Mainpuri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	—0 2
Jhansi	[illegible]	[illegible]	53	—	0	—0 14
Cawnpore	85	[illegible]	48	—	0	[illegible]
Allahabad	[illegible]	[illegible]	38	—	0	0 16
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	[illegible]	47 0	40	—	0	—0.19
Karachi	[illegible]	[illegible]	74	—	0	[illegible]
Ajmer	[illegible]	[illegible]	81	—	0	[illegible]
Jaipur	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	—	0	—0 15
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	—0.68
Mount Abu	[illegible]	57.0	56	—	0	[illegible]
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	[illegible]	60.1	75	—		—0.09
Dwarka	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	0	—0.01
Veraval	[illegible]	[illegible]	68	—	0	—0.23
Rajkot	[illegible]	[illegible]	65	—	0	[illegible]
Bhavnagar Port	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	—0 16
Surat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	—0 22
Ahmedabad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	[illegible]
Deesa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	—0.11
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	—0.17
Indore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	—0.48
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—		—0 59
Saugor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	—0 49
Hoshangabad	[illegible]	[illegible]	62	—	0	[illegible]
Khandwa	[illegible]	[illegible]	41	—	0	[illegible]
Akola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	[illegible] 44
Amraoti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	[illegible]
Nagpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	0 0
Chanda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	[illegible]
KONKAN						
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	75	—		[illegible]
Ratnagiri	[illegible]	[illegible]	40	—	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	92	—	0	[illegible]
Karwar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	8.15	[illegible]
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]
Ahmednagar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	[illegible]
Poona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	[illegible]
Sholapur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	[illegible]
Bijapur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0.03	[illegible]
Belgaum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	[illegible]
Aurangabad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyderabad (Deccan)	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	—	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	[illegible]
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			+1.90
Calicut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cochin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colombo	[illegible]	[illegible]	87	..	[illegible]	..
MADRAS SOUTHEAST, MALABAR & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	—4.6
Bellary	[illegible]	[illegible]	40	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuddapah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	77	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bangalore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coimbatore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trichinopoly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Negapatam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	84.83	-38.48

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing rabi crops are generally suffering from want of sufficient moisture. Kharif crops were slightly damaged by rats in parts of Karachi, Ahmedabad and West Khandesh. Harvesting of kharif crops is in progress. Picking of cotton continues. The supply of fodder was sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Thar Parkar, Broach, Deccan and Bijapur. The supply of water for drinking was sufficient except in parts of Nasik, Satara. Water for irrigation was insufficient in parts of Sind, Kaira, Broach, Surat, East Khandesh, Nasik, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in Ahmednagar where it is deteriorating. Price of food-grains were almost stationary. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	56 to 67
Gujarat	48 to 63
Konkan	37 to 57
Deccan	54 to 75
Karnatak	60 to 69

Scarcity has been declared in the Ahmednagar District. The numbers on relief during week ending 20th November 1920 were 4,175 on test works and 2,606 in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages.

Major B. Higham, M.B., B.S., I.M.S., to act as Chemical Analyser to Government in addition to his military duties vice Captain H. E. Magee, I.M.S., transferred, pending further orders.

R 50—2¼ x 12 1-11-20

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QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

FINE SCORING BY HINDUS.

MAHOMEDANS' POOR BOWLING.

Hindus—(for 8 wkts.) 263

The different "shamianas" and stands were quite crowded when the start in the second match of the Quadrangular cricket tournament, between the Hindus and the Mahomedans, who made shortly after 11-30 a.m. yesterday. There were three changes from the Hindu team originally selected, K. G. Pardeshi coming in, in place of M. D. Pai who was unable to play on account of illness, and S. R. Godambe and M. G. Shroff taking the places of P. Shivram and P. Vithal who refused to play under D. B. Deodher who was elected to captain the team in the absence of Pai, on the ground that they were his seniors in representative cricket. In the Mahomedan team, A. E. Bham filled the vacancy created by the inability of Nazir Hussein of Amritsar to come down to Bombay.

HINDUS' SPLENDID START.

The Hindus, winning the toss, went in to bat and had made 263 at a cost of 8 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day. They batted in brilliant style in the morning upto to the lunch interval and an hour more after that, hitting up 200 runs in something under three hours, and losing only two wickets in the process. So far they had done splendidly and had apparently thoroughly mastered the Mahomedan attack, and it looked as if they were going to run up a huge total. Just then however there came a sudden change on the situation, the opposing bowlers having at last found their length and acquired the necessary sting to make an effective impression on the Hindu defence. Shortly before the tea interval the Mahomedan bowling began showing a marked improvement necessitating a change in the Hindu tactics. Even C. Naidu, the Central Provinces all rounder, who had hitherto treated the Mahomedan bowling with scant courtesy, making boundary hits come in as plenty as blackberries, had now to treat it with due respect. The tables now looked like having been reversed, the batsmen finding it extremely difficult to get the ball away in place of the bowlers having to work their hardest not to have every alternate delivery of theirs despatched to the boundary Naidu and Navle had hit up over a hundred runs in less than an hour but in the next ninety minutes' play only about 60 were scored.

FAILURE OF LATTER BATSMEN.

Navle's dismissal at 3-40 p.m. was followed by something like a rot which continued till time was called at 5-30. When he was sent back after a long and splendid stand, the Hindu total stood at 208 at the cost of only three wickets. But an addition of only 15 saw D. B. Deodher return to the pavilion, K. G. Purdeshi was beaten at 240, Nagligum went out as soon as he came in without addition, Joshi was beaten 20 runs later and Naidu fell at the same figures. The last five wickets thus fell for an addition of only 52 to the total. The later Hindu batsmen cut a sorry figure indeed, none of them being able so much as to enter into double figures, after their colleagues had given them such a splendid start by putting on 208 for 3 wickets. Of the latter, Naidu played by far the most attractive cricket of the day during the first half of his stay at the wicket. Making the most of his height he hit with spleandid vigour all-round the wicket, his powerful strokes being greeted with loud applause. V. V. Kantak who contributed the highest score on his side played fine cricket though a couple of difficult chances which he gave somewhat detracted from the merit of his performance. Few Hindu batsmen possess a sounder defence than him and yesterday he resisted the Mahomedan attack for over two hours and a half, playing a watchful game but letting no opportunity pass sby of scoring. J. G Navle, who contributed 74 to his side' total, played an excellent game unmarred by a single faulty stroke. These three were the only men on the Hindu side who acquitted themselves creditably yesterday.

POOR MAHOMEDAN BOWLING.

The Mahomedans' poor bowling display yesterday came as a great surprise. They are an admittedly weak batting side compared to the great strength of the Hindus in that department, but their powers of attack, were considered, on paper, to be about equal to those of their opponents, which is saaying a great deal as the latter are a very good bowling side. And yet the great Mahomedan bowlers failed to come off in a most unaccountable fashion during the first three hours of yesterday's game. All of them seemed to be off colour and though actual loose deliveries were few and far between, there was no sting in their attack. The Hindu batsmen did practically what they liked with it during those three hours, and it was only after the tea interval that it asserted itself. It proved very effective during the closing stages of the game when the Islam bowlers were able to dispose of five of their opponents at a cost of only about 12 runs apiece. But it was rather late in the day that they found their form and their batsmen will have an uphill task to perform against a strong bowling side to equalise the Hindu total.

DETAILS OF THE GAME

The Hindus, winning the toss, went into bat; Kantak and Dalvi opening their innings against the Mahomedan attack delivered by Abdus Salaam at the northern and Tambuwala at the Gymkhana end. The batsmen, making a cautious start, had slowly raised the score to 20 after about twenty-five minutes' play when Dalvi made a hot low return to Tambuwala who accepted it, bringing off a fine catch. (20—1—11).

Navle joined Kantak, who finely hit Tambuwala for 4, the new-comer responding with a like number off Abdus Salaam. The next ten went up pretty quickly and seven runs later, Salehmahomed relieved Abdus Salaam at the northern end. 40 then appeared on the board, and Kantak splendidly pulled Tambuwala to the Waud by Road boundary. Navle at this stage nearly ran himself out in attempting to snatch a run. Hasan Shah from cover point made a splendid return to the bowler who, however, failed to hold the ball and gave Navle a new lease of life. Shortly before this, another change in bowling had been effected, Azim Khan being put on to bowl in place of Tambuwala.

Kantak now opened his shoulders and twice hitting Azim Khan to the boundary signalled the half century amid cheering, quickly followed by 60. Ten runs later when his score was at 42 Kantak was missed at wicket by Irfani, Abdus Sallam being the bowler who suffered. The batsman then lifted the Sialkote bowler, and Murad in the long field taking a run of several yards made a most gallant attempt to bring off a catch, which, however, did not succeed. He again sent the bowler to the boundary and reached his half century amid cheering, his side's total at this stage being 90. Shortly after, the century appeared on the board amid loud cheering as the result of 100 minutes' play from the start, Navle greeting its appearance with a magnificent boundary hit off Murad. The Hindus had made 105 runs for the loss of only one wicket at 1-30 p.m., when play was adjourned for lunch.

NAIDU'S MERRY INNINGS.

On the re-start after the luncheon interval at 2-40 p.m., Kantak and Dalvi scored at a much faster rate than in the morning. They quickly raised the total to 148 when Kantak who had been playing a splendid game, was finely held in the slips by Yusuf Beg off Abdus Salaam. (148—2—80.)

Kantak had played splendid though somewhat lucky cricket for his 80, which included nine 4's, and he had with Navle's assistance added no less than 128 runs for the second wicket. Naidu now came in and started hitting out at once, boundary strokes becoming the order of the day. Fifty runs were scored inside half an hour and the second century was hoisted amid loud cheering as the result of three hours' play from the start in the morning. Four runs later, Navle was finely held at short leg by Murad, Salehmahomed being the successful bowler. (208—3—74.)

The outgoing batsman had played a fine, faultless game, contributing 74 which included six 4's.

Deodher, the Hindu skipper, joined Naidu, and though frequent changes in the Mahomedan bowling were made they failed for a long time to effect a separation of the partnership between the two batsmen. The runs were, however, coming in at this stage at a considerably slower rate than before, Abdus Salaam and Salehmahomed maintaining a better length than in the morning. The previous total had been added by only 15 runs when Deodher ran himself out, Ferozekhan making a splendid return to the wicket-keeper Irfani (223—4—6). Pardeshi now became associated with Naidu. The improvement now noticeable in the Mahomedan bowling had the effect of keeping down the runs, and the score took a pretty long time to reach 240. Naidu now got his half century and a little later Abdus Salaam broke through Pardeshi's defence. (240—5—4).

A ROT SETS IN.

Nagligum, the next man in, soon skied Abdus Salaam and was finely held by Ferozekhan. (240—6—0).

Joshi filled the vacancy. The game continued to be dull until he and Naidu hit Salehmahomed, for a three and a four respectively, enabling 250 to appear on the board followed pretty quickly by 260. Salehmahomed then found Joshi's wickets with a well-pitched delivery. (260—7—6).

Shroff was the next man in, and then Naidu's fine career at wicket came to an end. Yusuf Beg, in the slips splendidly holding him, off a rising delivery, Abdus Salaam being the successful bowler. Naidu had played brilliant faultless cricket, chief among his strokes being six 4's. (260—8—62).

Rana became associated with Shroff, who finely hit Salehmahomed to leg for 3. The Hindus had made 263 for 8 wickets at 5-30 p.m., when stumps were drawn for the day:—

The scores:—

HINDUS.

1st Innings.

V. V. Kantak c Yusuf Beg b Abdus Salaam	80
S. M. Dalvi c and b Tambuwala	11
J. G. Navle c Murad b Salehmahomed	74
C. Naidu c Yusuf Beg b Abdus Salaam	62
D. B. Deodher (Capt.) run out	6
K. G. Purdeshi b Abdus Salaam	4
Nagligum c Feroze Khan b Abdus Salaam	0
S. M. Joshi b Salehmahomed	6
M. G. Shroff batting	3
M. H. C. Rana batting	0
S. R. Godambe to bat.	
Extras	17
Total (for 8 wkts)	263

Umpires: Messrs. P. G. Johnson and P. H. Davar.

HINDU TEAM'S CAPTAINCY.

AN UNHAPPY DECISION.

VITHAL AND SHIVRAM REFUSE TO PLAY.

The cricket public will regret to learn that following close on the heels of what is known as the Baloo-Pai controversy over the question of the captainship of the Hindu team, a fresh controversy has now arisen among Hindu cricketers resulting in the loss to their team of the services of two of their foremost players. It would appear that in place of Mr. M. D. Pai who is unable to play on account of an attack of fever, the Hindu Committee selected Mr. D. B. Deodher to captain the team, whereupon Messrs. P. Shivram and P. Vithal refused to play under Mr. Deodher's captainship on the ground that they were his seniors in representative cricket.

The Committee's decision has created a sharp division of opinion among the members of the Hindu Gymkhana, one set of opinion declaring in favour of the Committee's claim to appoint whomsoever they liked to the leadership of the team, and another supporting the claims of Mr. P. Baloo and Messrs. P. Shivram and P. Vithal to the position. On the one hand it is claimed on behalf of the Committee that the ultimate decision as to the choice of a captain rests with them alone and that no member of the team could be allowed to dictate as to whom they should select as captain, which would be quite subversive to all discipline and authority. It is further pointed out on their behalf that it was no new decision that they took when on Wednesday evening they offered the captainship to Mr. Deodher which he accepted but that they had passed a resolution last week when selecting the team, appointing Mr. Deodher to fill the place of Mr. Pai in the event of the latter being unable to play.

UNJUST.

The supporters of the claims of Mr. Baloo decline that the Hindu Selection Committee have all these years done great injustice to the great bowler, who has for two decades rendered incomparable service to Hindu cricket, by denying him the leadership of the team which he had so richly deserved, and that the Committee are now perpetuating the injustice by ignoring the claims of his brothers Shivram and Vithal, both of whom are Mr. Deodher's seniors in representative cricket.

Whichever of these two conflicting sets of opinions one may be inclined to favour, there is no doubt that the absence of the two brothers Shivram and Vithal is a serious blow to the Hindu team. The former spares with C. Naidu the honour of being the finest all-rounder on the side, and the latter is absolutely the greatest bat among the Hindus. It is to be hoped that in the best interests of Hindu cricket a satisfactory arrangement will soon be reached so as to make the services of the two brothers available for the Hindus in the final game in case the latter win their match against the Mahomedans which from yesterday's play they look like going to do.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of "the Chronicle".

Sir,—We shall feel obliged if you will kindly publish the following in to-morrow's issue of your esteemed paper with a view to let the cricket loving public know the circumstances under which we had to stand out from the Hindu Representative Team.

As a result of the sudden illness of Mr. Pai, the Captain of the Hindu Cricket Team, it was necessary to appoint a Captain in his place. The Hindu Selection Committee, which sat last night to make the choice, decided to our astonishment, that Mr. Deodhar should fill the post. It need hardly be said that the claims of one of us are superior to those of Mr. Deodhar, and the Committee's decision can only be characterised as unsportsmanlike in the extreme, inasmuch as they have apparently been influenced by the caste and social and educational status of their selection rather than his achievements or seniority in the field of cricket, and as such the Committee's decision can only be taken as partial with a bias in favour of caste. Social or educational status has no place in sport, where the claims of a cricketer of lesser social status are admittedly superior. In the decision the Committee arrived at, this vital principle of all sport appears to have been lightly passed over, with the result that the claims of one of us have been brushed aside as beneath contempt. This sort of shuffling of claims by the Hindu Selection Committee has compelled us to withdraw from the Hindu Representative Team this year, much against our desire to add our quota to the achievements of the Hindu Cricket Team. In arriving at this decision, be it remembered that we feel very strongly the covert or overt insult levelled at us as belonging to the so-called depressed class, as it amounts to a nullification of our claims for recognition for all time. That such matters as caste should be the determining factor in Cricket is more than we can quietly bow down to hence our decision to stand down from the Hindu Team this year. The impartial cricket loving public, we feel sure, will at once understand our position and exonerate us from all blame for the step we have thus deliberately taken as it was one on a question of principle and self-respect.

We wish all success to the Hindu Cricket Team this year and hope that our standing out will not in any way weaken the side either in attack or defence.—Yours, etc.

P. SHIVRAM.
P. VITHAL.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

VITHAL AND SHIVRAM.

MOVEMENT TO PRESENT THEM WITH PURSE.

(From a Correspondent.)

Controversy still centres round the action of the Hindu Selection Committee in passing over the claims of Mr. P. Baloo and appointing Mr. Deodhar to the Captaincy of the Hindu Team. As a result of the Committee's decision, which is said to have been taken in spite of protests and against the interests of justice and fair-play, Messrs. P. Shivram and P. Vithal, two of the best player among the Hindus, refused to play for the Hindu Team in the second round of the Quadrangular Tournament between Hindus and Mahomedans, which commenced yesterday. The loss to the Hindu side is undoubtedly great and has already been much felt. Opinion is divided among Hindus, particularly among the members of the Hindu Gymkhana, as to the propriety of the conduct of Messrs. Shivram and Vithal. A comparatively small section regards it as a revolt against authority, and therefore reprehensible, but a decidedly large section approves of their action, because it is believed that they as self-respecting men, could not have acted otherwise under the circumstances. Both Messrs. Shivram and Vithal have made it clear that their action had nothing to do with the disregarding of Mr. Baloo's indisputable claims, but their conduct was inspired by due regard to the full merits of the case, and their own sense of self-respect. It is felt by many therefore that they can hardly be blamed for acting as they did. On the contrary, a movement has been set afoot to show the public appreciation of the conduct of these two players by presenting them with a purse. Already a sum of about Rs. 500 has been subscribed and it is believed that more will be collected before long. Cricket-lovers who sympathise with the object of the movement can send their contributions to Mr. Govindji Vasanji, the National Confectioner, either at Chira Bazar, Girgaum, or at the Grant Road Terminus.

FRIVOLOUS CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

'MOST DESPICABLE CREATURE,"

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Dadar Police Court Mr. B. N. Athavle Fifth Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which one Jehangir Sorabji Panthaki, charged Jehangir Framji with assault.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji appeared for the complainant and Mr. S. B. Kapadia appeared for the accused.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment observed the accused Jehangir Framji is the brother-in-law of the defence witness Avabai Pirojshaw. The complainant Jehangir Sorabji Panthaki who describes himself as a foreman in Jost's Engineering Company Limited, has been wanting to marry this young lady, but her father is against the match. The accused also appears to have disapproved of the match and this has caused considerable resentment in the mind of the complainant. In this disappointing frame of mind he has been writing letters to the young lady Avabai containing reference to the accused in language which I characterise as simply abominable. As the complainant admits that he has written the letters to the young lady I have no hesitation in saying that he is a most despicable creature for no man who could lay claims to sanity should stoop so low as to write letters to a young lady in such abominable and vulgar sense. In the Court the complainant's behavious was most outrageous.

When asked by the counsel for the defence whether the abominable language in the letters referred to the accused, he had the audacity to declare that it referred to some other person, but when properly cornered he had to admit that the bad language did refer to the accused and that his first answer was false. This is the kind of man who comes before the court with a complaint that on the 25th September last at 8 a.m. while he was standing on the down platform of the Dadar station, the accused who was in a down train struck him on his back with an umbrella while the train was in motion. He has brought a railway police man to support his story. I refuse to believe him and his witness. The defence have adduced evidence from which I am satisfied that the complainant used very foul language to the accused who was attending on his father-in-law who being ill was being taken to Udwada. The defence witness Kaikhushru Pirojshaw who is Avabai's brother and was in the same carriage, standing at the door hearing the bad language used by the accused struck at him with an umbrella while the train was moving out of the station, but the blow did not hit the plaintant. The complainant in the bitterness complainant. The complainant in the bitterness of his feelings has wrongly charged the accused. The evidence in regard to what Kaikhushru did, has come out of the mouth of the defence witness Mr. Azam Zulam Mahomed a respectable and disinterested witness. If the accused in his examination by the court disclosed this fact and if Avabai and her brother Kaikhushru had disclosed the same I would have most unhesitatingly called upon the complainant to show cause why he was not ordered under Section 250 C. P. C. to pay compensation to the accused fo C. P. C. to pay compensation to the accused for prefering a fivolous charge against him. As the accused has disproved the offence imputed to him I direct that he be acquitted." Apollo office of the Company No. 42a.

BREACH OF TRUST.

TWICE CONVICTED IN A DAY.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Atson, at the Esplanade Police Court, Manu Swami Subrayer, a Madrasi, was charged by Sub-Inspector Savde with criminal breach of trust in respect of two silver caskets belonging to Haridas Ranchoddas and valued at Rs. 50

It appeared that in April last, the complainant had entrusted caskets to be engraved and the latter duly returned one and absconded with the remaining two. Information was given to the police who arrested the accused and recovered one casket from his house and another from a Marwadi with whom he had pledged it for Rs. 12.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 75.

The accused was next charged with a similar offence for cheating Devram Keshav of 36 brass-figures valued at Rs. 70, which were given to him (accused) for repair. The police recovered a dozen figures from a marwadi with whom the accused had pledged them for Rs. 4 and the rest from his house.

The accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 on this effence.

HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

King Emperor (complainant) vs.
1. Abdul Rehman 2. Ismail Nadar (accused)
(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fawcett.)

The accused were charged with murder and abetment thereof, of one Idersha Adersha, a Pathan and of causing grievous hurt and simple hurt to several other Pathans.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr B. J. Wadia appeared for the Crown, Mr. M. K. Azad appeared for the accused.

The story of the prosecution was briefly as follows:—Accused No. 1, a Sidee Mahomedan was a cart owner, while accused No. 2 was a fitter. They resided in Mochi Gully near American Jail. The lane is almost exclusively inhabited by Pathans. On 2nd September last at about 9 p.m. there was a fight between the two accused and the deceased Pathan Idarsha Adersha. Both the accused were armed with thick bamboos. No. 1 struck him a blow on the head, fracturing his skull, while No. 2 hit him on the back. The deceased fell down. A Pathan named Mirsha Idatsha, who happened to have been attracted by the shouts and the "maramarie" went up to the accused and asked them why they were assaulting the deceased. The accused thereupon fell on the witness and assaulted him with sticks, causing a fracture of the arm. The witness ran away. Another Pathan, Sumandarkhan, who also tried to intervene, was similarly assaulted and had his finger broken. He too ran away. The accused then ran down the lane shouting out "Pathan lok koo maro" and assaulting three or four other Pathans. The deceased and the other injured Pathans were taken to the hospital and thir injuries attended to. The deceased, however, died on the morning of the 9th, owing to multiple injuries and concussion of the brain, due to fracture of the skull. The witness Mirsha gave the names of the accused, to the police on the same night, viz., on the 2nd of September, and they were subsequently arrested. The accused were placed by the police among a crowd of people and all the witnesses kicked them out as the assailants.

THE DEFENCE.

The first accused's defence was that this case had been falsely got up against him. In the instance of a Pathan named Shahijee. This Shahjee was a well-known cocaine dealer and owned a gambling den in that locality. He was on bad terms with No. 1 On the night in question there was gambling going on in that den, several Rampurees or Rohillas were there and No. 1 was also there. One of the Rampurees won Rs. 5 from one of the Pathans and there was a fight between them. No. 1 tried to run away but just as he got out of the house he was struck with a stick by the witness Mirsha, causing a fracture of his wrist. Accused No. 1 in self-defence hit him back and ran towards the house. In the meantime the Rampurees came out and there was a free fight between the Pathans and Rampurees, and the deceased and the witnesses must have received the injuries in the melee. After the evidence before the Coroner was over, the witness Mirsha visited on two occasions the accused in jail and told him that if he paid Rs. 800 to the deceased's uncle, the witness would give evidence in the accused's favour and would get the other witnesses also to do the same. As he refused to pay any blood money the witness threatened to ruin him.

No. 2 alleged that he was not present t[illegible] and that he was dragged in merely because he was No. 1's friend.

The jury retired and brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty against both the accused of causing grievous hurt to the deceased, and of causing grievous hurt to the witnesses Mirsha and Sumandar Khan and of causing hurt to the other Pathans.

Mr. Aazd while addressing the court asked His Lordship's permission to allow him to compound the case in view of the fact that the witness Mirsha had asked Rs. 800 from the accused. His Lordship observed that it was a serious offence, one of the men had been killed and the court could not under the circumstances of the case, grant permission to the accused to compound the case.

His Lordship accordingly convicted the accused on the above 3 charges and sentenced each of the accused to 4 years rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150 in default to one year's further imprisonment on the first charge, on the second and third charges the accused were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the 2 charges but ordered the 2 sentences to run concurrently with the first.

ALL OVER A LAMP.

INSULT AND CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION

On Tuesday Mr. B. N. Athavle the Fifth Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Mr. Shunkar Pandoorang charged 1 Govind Balaji, 2. Anant Bhimaji and 3. Jairam Shunkar with mischief, abetment of mischief, and insult and criminal intimidation. Mr. Cursetji Jivenji Mistry appeared for the complainant. The accused Nos. 1 and 2 were defended by Mr. Vamanrao Kerekar and the accused No. 3 was defended by Mr. V. R. Navalkar.

The story of the prosecution was as follows: The complainant who works as a clerk in the Burma Oil Cmpany lives in the Dongre Buildings at Parel. The acused Nos. 1 and 2 and one Mr. G. G. Joglekar manage and look after the building. The building is supplied with electric fittings and there are electric lamps in common passages near staircases etc., With a view to make the tenants pay more rent one of the lamps near the staircase was not lit on the ground that the bulb is stolen and taken away by some person. So the 28th of October last the complainant put a bulb at his expense. Next day the three accused went to the comlainant. The accused Anant Bhimaji asked the complainant who had put the bulb. He replied that he had done so This led to an altercation and the accused Anant wanted to break it. The complainant remonstrated with him. Thereupon accused Jairam instigated him to break it, and accused Govind Balaji broke it with an umbrella. When the complainant remonstrated with all accused for their conduct they abused the complainant and held out threats and they rushed against him to assault him. The defence was that the complainant had no right to put the bulb and that none of the accused broke it. The complainant was asked to remove it as he did not do so accused Govind Blaji touched the switch with the umbrella to extinguish the light, and that nothing more happened.

On the evidence his worship convicted the accused Govind and Jairam for insulting the complainant and fined each of them Rs. 10 and accused Anant Bhimaji was fined Rs. 12 for insulting the complainant and for assaulting him, and all the accused were ordered to pay Rs. 3 to the complainant as Court costs

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Quadrangular Cricket: Hindus vs. Mahomedans.
Special meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee 5 p.m. (B.T.)

SATURDAY, December 4.

The s.s. Narkunda with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Physical Culture: Boxing and Jui-Jitsui display, Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Opening of the Musical Conference at 4-30 p.m.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

The band of the 1/13th, G. I. P. Rly. Bn. A. F. (India) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality in the City on December was 112, as compared with 107 and 97 on the corresponding days of last year and year before last. There were one attack and one death from Plague.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

In examination of the Elementary Sanitary Class organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association which held last month, 8 Students appeared for the Examination. The following four have successfully passed:—Messrs. H. Yarkhan, J. R. Savant, S. A. Punalekar, R. A Parulekar.

POST OFFICE THANKSGIVING MASS.

On Sunday next at 9-30 a.m. The Catholic Staff of the General Post Office and its Town Sub-Offices will offer their Annual Thanksgiving Mass at the Shrine of our Lady of the Mount, Bandra Hill, the Rev Fr M. X. Gomes, Vicar Rosary Church, Margaon will preach for the occasion.

BOMBAY COPERATIVE STORES LTD.

The adjourned first annual general meeting of the Bombay Co-operative Stores will be held on Sunday, the 19th December 1920, at 8-30 p.m., at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road when the first year's report and statement of accounts will be adopted and the Supervising Council and the Managing Committee and Officers will be appointed.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day, when a paper on "Some Prayer-gestures of the Babylonians and Assyrians; their Parallels among the ancient Iranians and modern Parsees". wil be read Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi.

POSTAL NOTICES.

With effect from the 2nd December, 1920 registered letters, uninsured parcels and money orders will b accepted at the Falkland Road and Tardeo post offices between hours shown below:—Registered letters from 11-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m. Parcels and money orders from 11-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m.

The office will also be open for Savings Bank transactions between 11-30 a.m., and 3-30 p.m. and postage stamps will be sold between 11-0 a.m. and 7-0 p.m.

For the convenience of the public, parcels will be accepted at the Clare Road and Victoria Garden post offices with immediate effect between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Only uninsured parcels will, for the present, be accepted.

With effect from the 3rd instant, the Apollo Street, Secretariat and the Crawford Market post offices in Fort will commence to accept for despatch insured letters and uninsured parcels on week days between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m.

With effect from the 3rd instant, the Watson's Hotel Postal Delivery Centre situated in Fort serving the Esplanade Road will be closed and the unregistered correspondence received addressed to that locality will be delivered through postmen at 10-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m.

The hours of business with the public, were temporarily curtailed during the period of the strike at the post offices named below. Full working hours which prevailed before the strike have now been resumed there:—

Dharavi, Sion, Wadala, Cadel Road, Parbhavedi, Vincent Road.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Taroba, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Monday, the 6th instant

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The strongest man in India, Baby Hawkes 15 St. A Gymnast, Swordsman, Weight-lifter Strong man and a Mascular Marvel will contest to-morrow in a Boxing Exhibition with H. Nicholls 13 St. and will prove to you that a strong man is capable of strength, agility and science. Prof. Kapadia a powerful athlete will allow a Cart loaded to 6,000 lbs. to pass over the chest and 2,500 lbs. over neck. This strong man also catches a ball 50 lbs. in weight on his chest dropped from a height of 15 feet S. R. Mody will raise a Horse and man equivilant to 2,500 lbs. in the Harness Lift. J. Vaid will haul a Motor Car across the stage by strength of teeth. H. Nicholls will support two 15 St. men on a steel bar the weight being so great that the one inch steel bar is bent. The statuary Posing will be performed by five Atheletes in various Grecian and modern poses principal amongst them being R. Hawkes strangling a python. The other items will comprise special muscular control and poses by Baby Hawkes and H. Nicholls, Swordsmanship, Jui-Jitsu Versus Scientific Boxing and the Worlds Trio classic dances. Lovers of sport should not miss this Physical Culture treat. Book your seats early to avoid disappointment. Booking at Rose and Co.

CHARITABLE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

THE COMMITTEE.

A Press communique issued yesterday states that the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of Members of the Committee of the Bombay Presidency Charitable Relief Fund in place of the Members whose period of office expired:—

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Sir Jamsetji Jijobhai, Bt.,
The Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.B.E.,
Commissioner Mr. George French (Salvation Army).
Mr. Shantiram Askaran Shah.

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ANSWER TO CORESPONDENT.

"A Parsi Follower of Great Mahatmaji". Your contribution towards the National Education Fund is being forwarded to Mr. Ghandi.

Mr. D. B. Desai.—It is no use anticipating trouble. Things must take their course

Mr. C. V. P. Shivram writes to enquire if the Government of India cannot act even now.

Mr. P. N. Shah.—Thank you for your letter. We do not need a correspondent.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, December 3, 1920.

THE BRITISH IN EGYPT.

The British had no right in Egypt. They went there in support of the Khedive, or hereditary viceroy, of a Turkish province whose father's debts had made him a pawn of European high finance; and they remained there as advisers and instructors without legal status. They reconquered the Soudan for Egypt, and in thirty years conferred upon the country more material benefits than they have conferred on any part of India in a century. The Egyptians—the most charming, easy-going and good-natured people in the world—welcomed their efforts and applauded them upon the whole so long as they admitted that they had no right in Egypt, but were there as friends and helpers merely to teach the people modern ways of management. Their position was a most complete anomaly, but an anomalous position may occasionally be a strong one where it is of natural growth and has the great advantage of leaving the feelings of all parties undisturbed. This the British officials both in London and in Cairo had not sense enough to see; and after the Anglo-French agreement of 1904 had given England really a free hand in Egypt, their constant aim was to assert a legal right. There were two opinions as to how this should be done. One party—much the stronger—was in favour of abolishing the Turkish suzerainty, establishing the Khedive as sovereign of Egypt and then obtaining his consent to a British protectorate; the other was in favour of suppressing the viceregal throne in favour of a British High Commissioner, who would derive authority, as the Khedive derived authority, directly from the Khalifah; at the same time increasing the annual tribute paid by Egypt to Constantinople. There were few followers of this latter opinion, which had, however, the advantage over the former, of being in accordance with the views of the Egyptian people. The Khedivial throne has never been popular in the Valley of the Nile. It has always been synonymous with exploitation and oppression, and the Egyptians have rebelled against it more than once. They have not once rebelled against the Turkish suzerainty for reasons which escaped the notice of officials who regarded the said suzerainty as a mere anachronism. For the Egyptian people it was anything but an anachronism. They regarded themselves less as citizens of Egypt than as members of a great world-brotherhood, of which the Turkish Sultan was the head—a brotherhood in which usury is unlawful and the Abyssinian slave who does right is held superior to the Sherif of Coreysh who does wrong—an empire in which no man ever died of hunger at his neighbour's gate—in fact, the very opposite of the Capitalistic modern State which the Khedive and the British were engaged in setting up in Egypt. In other words they attached great value to the position of their country as a part of the historic Muslim Empire, and would have regarded its detachment from that Empire as a great disaster. But the English did not realise their point of view. The first notice that they had of it was in the unrest which followed the Akaba incident, when Egypt, under British guidance, nearly came to war with Turkey on a quarrel about boundaries within what, from the Egyptian point of view, was all one country, being Muslim territory. At that time a high British official, going to call on an Egyptian friend, well-known for English sympathies, found that he was having his selamlik newly decorated, and inquired the reason. "It is to make it fit for the reception of the generals of our Lord the Sultan," was the frank reply.

Then, for a time at any rate, the eyes of the English in Egypt were opened to the real state of Egyptian feeling. Lord Cromer in the last year of his reign inclined towards an understanding with Constantinople, which would undoubtedly have pleased the Egyptians. But he resigned. The British Foreign Office conceived an altogether false idea of the cause of discontent in Egypt which they ascribed to Lord Cromer's administration (nearly perfect of its kind) and so they made the great and irretrievable mistake which is responsible for the subsequent deterioration and disgrace of British rule in Egypt. Instead of an understanding with the Porte, and a rapprochement with the nationalist party, which Lord Cromer contemplated, the Foreign Office handed back the whole official patronage of Egypt to the Khedive. The step had only one political advantage: that it stopped the Khedive temporarily from intriguing with the Nationalist party as he had till then been doing; but it ruined the good work of twent-five years. A fairly honest administration had been set up. It was succeeded by corruption. The Nationalists were the loudest in their outcry at this debacle; they accused the English of betraying not only Egypt but their own ideals. Less than three years after Lord Cromer's departure, Egypt was in such a state that ex-President Roosevelt, who passed through the country on his return from big game shooting in East Africa, was entreated by British officials to speak plainly to the British Government. He did so later in a Guildhall speech in London, when he told the British Government either to "govern or get out." And the British Government gave ear to so well advertised a personage, though it had been deaf to the advice of its own Egyptian experts. It decided to govern Egypt, but to govern with clenched teeth! All kinds of repressive measures were enforced against the wretched Nationalists; the freedom of the Press, of which Lord Cromer was the greatest champion, was abolished; and numbers of Egyptian patriots were exiled and imprisoned. with the result that a progressive and not originally anti-British movement was made "dangerous."

But all these measures were less potent to estrange and anger the Egyptian people than the anti-Turkish policy of the British "Liberal" Government. The mass of the Egyptian people did not become "Nationalist" until after England had proclaimed her will to sever Egypt from the Muslim Empire by abolishing the Turkish suzerainty and erecting an Egyptian Sultanate just after Turkey came into the war. Their feelings found no adequate expression under martial law, but they were there, suppressed; and the behaviour of Australian troops in Egypt, the scandals in connection with recruiting for the Egyptian Labour Corps and other wartime hardships, did not mitigate them. The English had no right to depose a Khedive or to set up a Sultan. The Khedive's right in Egypt, and the position of the English in Egypt depended solely on the consent of the Khalifa: that was the Egyptian's point of view; and when the British had destroyed the Khedive's right and their position, they had no longer any right to be in Egypt. This feeling was expressed, after the war was over, in a rising of the fellahin who had till then been quoted as in favour of the British occupation. The Turkish flag was flown in many villages; and a vast crowd in Cairo, following the biers of persons killed in the said rising to the cemetery, chanted: "O God, restore the power of Turkey! O God, restore the help of El Islam!" And after the rising had been suppressed by force of arms the Egyptians made it clear that they would have nothing whatever to do with the Anglo-Egyptian Government or its edicts. Egypt was independent. Nothing could be done. The British had to come to terms with the Egyptian people, and the Milner-Zaghlul arrangement is the result. Will that arrangement be acceptable to the Egyptian people as a whole? We doubt it, because the Egyptian Delegation, in its pleading on behalf of Egypt, made no mention whatsoever of the question of Khilafat and the Turkish treaty, although Saad Pasha Zaghlul and his colleagues know as well as we do that it is the chief point with the vast majority of the Egyptians; and that, if it had not been for the abolition of the Turkish suzerainty over Egypt, the Nationalists would have been merely what they were before—a clique apart from the Egyptian people. Saad Pasha has himself admitted that it is so, while contending that it would have been impolitic to mention the chief grievance of the people. He may pay dearly for his political subtlety. At any rate it is certain that, though Egypt may be granted independence, the Egyptian people will be anti-British so long as the Khilafat wrong is unredressed.

THE STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

There seems to be some alarm among the students of both parties with regard to the decisions of the forthcoming All-India Students' Conference at Nagpur, as if all such decisions would be final and irrevocable. But that can hardly be the case, considering the little time which has been allowed for organisation, and the fact that it is the first Conference of its kind. It is not summoned at the best time of the year for the convenience of the students, who have only a week's holiday at Christmas, whereas in April will begin the long vacation when they will have much more leisure to devote to such discussions. The Nagpur Conference ought not, we think, to be regarded as an assembly whose deliberations and whose resolutions will decide the fate of students for all time to come; but rather as a preliminary meeting for testing future possibilities and preparing for a fuller meeting and discussion later on. That it will reach decision upon some important points we quite believe; but that will be by the way; the main object ought to be the organising of the student world with a view to a much fuller conference, and the fixing of the date for such a Conference for the convenience of the great majority of students. If the delegates go up to Nagpur in the state of nervous tension which a sense of the finality of the December Conference is pretty certain to produce in many of them, the proceedings are more likely to end in a faction fight than in anything of use to the community at large. The students ought to have it in their minds that the present Conference is not of dire and desperate importance, but a friendly meeting for the ventilation and discussion of opinions, just to find out where they stand before proceeding further.

Notes of the Day.

"Recruiting for Mr. Gandhi."

Our readers will, no doubt, remember the story of the Sikh student, Mr. S. S. Grewal, who was forced to retire from the Veterinary College in Bombay within a fortnight of his final examination, because he had a photo of Mahatma Gandhi in his bedroom; and who afterwards set out as a beggar for the cause of National Education. We have just received a letter from him from Allahabad, in which he tells us that he has seen his father, of whose disapproval he was half-afraid. "He was much rejoiced to know that I had become Mahatma Gandhi's follower, and he proved it practically by putting Rs. 10 in my box." His father also gave him a letter for Mr. Gandhi, a copy of which he sends to us for publication. Here it is:—

Dear Mahatmaji,

I am pleased to know that my son S. S. Grewal has become your follower. May God give him strength to remain firm and may he continue to serve the nation till death. I am really proud of him. May God crown you with success.

I am, Mahatmaji,
A poor old man,
S. C. GREWAL.

"Water-toast Sympathisers."

The California State Federation of Labour has, we learn, at its twenty-first annual Convention, held in Fresno, California, passed, with an expression of deep sympathy for the Indian people in their struggle for freedom, the following resolution:—

Whereas, the people of India are making valiant efforts to free their country from the tyrannical nation which is at present, and has for centuries, been oppressing that great nation; and

Whereas, India, like Ireland, has been reduced from a state of commercial prosperity to that of an impoverished land possessed of little industrial life and jealously isolated from the free nations of the earth; and

Whereas, it has ever been the principle of labour that every nation, especially one possessing such a glorious past as India, is eminently entitled to form and determine its own form of Government; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we, the delegates accredited to the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labour, hereby express our deep sympathy with the people of India in their struggle for freedom and hope that they may soon attain their objective; and be it further

Resolved, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the State Labour press for insertion and to the Hindustan Gadar Party, 5, Wood Street, San Francisco.

The trouble is that it would seem, from the above, that the California State Federation of Labour is under the impression that the Non-Cooperation of the Indian people is violent; and from other evidence we should judge that the said Federation's sympathy is not based on any knowledge of conditions in India and so can hardly be accounted valuable. We are reminded of the meeting of "The Water-toast Sympathisers", so feelingly described in Martin Chuzzlewit. The Water-toast Sympathisers were opposed to the British lion, and therefore sympathetic towards the woes of Ireland. But they were also water-drinkers. Their President had been extolling Dan O'Connell—at the time, leader of the Irish party—to the skies when a letter happened to be handed to him which contained the information that the said O'Connell was a whisky-drinker. At once the temper of the speaker and his audience changed, poor Dan O'Connell was denounced, and the Water-toast Sympathisers washed their hands of Ireland and decided to devote their funds and lungs to some other cause obnoxious to the British lion. We imagine that a similar change may come upon the California State Federation of Labour when someone, most unkindly, writes to tell them that Mr. Gandhi is an enemy to violence Quite seriously we would warn our Indian readers against the peril of attaching much importance to American sympathy. Charles Dickens knew.

The Tiflis Newspapers.

The Armenian papers report (so Reuter tells us) that the Armenians have recaptured Kars and that the Kemalist losses are said to have been heavy owing to the wintry weather. We are also told that "the reports from Tiflis corroborate the accounts of the serious divergencies between the Turks and the Bolshevists said to be due chiefly to the territorial claims of the former." The news may be quite true for aught we know to the contrary, but the source of information is distinctly suspect. The Armenian newspapers are not renowned for truth and Tiflis was before the war the centre of Armenian propaganda, i.e., lies. The present writer can remember an occasion when the Armenian newspapers of Tiflis published detailed and extremely lurid accounts of a massacre of Armenians which, the present writer is also in a position to affirm, *never took place*. The massacre had been in fact arranged by Russian agents with the knowledge and connivance of the Armenian Revolutionaries; but Mahmud Shevket Pasha, who had an excellent secret service in the Caucasus, happened to get wind of it, and telegraphed to the Wali of Bitlis in time, with the result that about two hundred Kurdish outlaws who had come from Russian in to Turkish territory for the purpose were rounded up before they had killed anyone. But the Armenian journalists in Tiflis, being unaware of this, published, as we have said, a full and detailed account of the massacre of their compatriots which *should*, according to their reckoning, have taken place. The damning evidence of those Tiflis newspapers was in Mahmud Shevket's hands, and he was going to make a public protest to all Europe, when he was assassinated.

The Turkish Alsace.

As for the report that the divergencies between the Turks and the Bolshevists are "due chiefly to the former's territorial claims", we think that that is manifestly an Armenian statement. Considering that all that territory was admittedly Turkish until 1879, when it passed to Russia by the right of conquest only, against the will of the majority of the inhabitants; and that it was reconquered by the Turks during the late war, we should say rather that the divergencies, if they exist, are due to the territorial claims of the Bolsheviks, who seek, if surreptitiously, to reassert their rights over non-Russian territories which were held by the late Czardom. The Turkish claim even to the territory which is at present called Armenia, is as good as that of the Armenians, excepting for the fact that the Turks themselves set up a free Armenian State there in the last year of the war. The said Armenian State has since been trying to extend its boundaries at the expense of neighbouring Muslim populations, and the Turks have naturally resented it. But it is not the Turkish claims against Armenia which would cause "divergencies", we imagine, without the greater question of Azerbaijan, of which the domination carries with it the chief influence in Northern Persia which is also peopled by a Turkish-speaking race. The Ottoman Turks do not claim Azerbaijan for themselves, but for the Turkish people of Azerbaijan, with whose free Republic the Bolsheviks have been interfering quite unjustifiably, if some reports which reach us are correct. The Bolsheviks themselves have given formal recognition to the Azerbaijan Republic, and we fail to see on what ground they can hold such interference justified.

Pay-day and Postmen.

In the crush of correspondence at this office a modest communication had escaped our notice till this minute. We hope that it is not too late to serve its purpose, which seems to us of sufficient importance to justify our giving to it the position of an editorial "Note":

Sir,—Will you give a corner of your paper to this letter, as the contents are of vital importance.

Two months have passed since the Bombay postmen have in despair gone on strike. Looking to their present way of living, any man will be moved to pay for the funds. To-morrow is the beginning day of December and every one will leave the office with pockets full of money and will buy some new things for his children. Is it proper for us to buy things for the amusement of children, while our brothers, the postmen, are starving? And so I earnestly appeal to the hearts of all the clerks and other employees in big concerns to pay for the Relief Fund to Mr. Ginwala, Mr. Tairsee or Mr. Baptista. Don't allow the postmen and Gas workers to die of starvation.—Yours, etc,

N. S. K.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Lord Ronaldshay's Humour.

The humours of post-prandial speeches at the St. Andrews' dinner of Calcutta have been notorious ever since the days of Lord Dufferin, who described the proceedings of the then new Indian National Congress movement as the effusions of a "microscopic minority." But the national movement had come to stay and despite gibes and jeers, it has outlived all vituperative attacks by the bureaucrats and their henchmen, and has secured such a unique position in Indian politics, as will make Lord Dufferin turn in his grave. The latest attempt to belittle the national movement has been made by Lord Ronaldshay, the Governor of Bengal. Discussion of the political situation and exploration of the future line of policy by administrative heads have been the custom at St. Andrews' Day dinners and following the custom Lord Ronaldshay had a fling at Mr. Gandhi's Non-Cooperation movement which he sarcastically described as a sort of "Patent medicine" and asked a rather hilarious audience to "try a bottle of Non-Cooperation elixir" if they felt discontented with their lot. Then he went on to explain the psychology of the gullible public which accepts it as a principle of action. Speaking for his "subjects" he went on twisting and misrepresenting and stated that Bengal would not accept it. It of course remains to be seen, whether or not Bengal would take up the cause of Non-Cooperation. "In Mr. Gandhi's opinion", says his Lordship, "civilisation of the British type is an obvious evil." Undoubtedly so; even the best of English-thinkers have admitted that an alien western civilisation foisted on the Indian mind without due consideration of the chances of its assimilation, has been productive of very bad results and has given a most undesirable turn to the minds of an essentially religious people. However, Lord Ronaldshay is entitled to his opinion, but we wonder how many of the intelligentsia of Bengal, beyond the Government House coterie, will appreciate the dry humour of his Lordship, which bespeaks a reckless superficiality characteristic of lobster-salad dinners. Always inclined to play the role of *ma-bap* of his "subjects", his Excellency is addicted to self-apotheosis by an occasional expression of his dogmatic views which ignoramuses no doubt accept as gospel. The Associated Press took particular care to telegraph that portion of Lord Ronaldshay's speech which dealt with Non-Cooperation.

MURDER OF OFFICERS IN IRELAND.

MOTOR LORRIES TRAPPED.

BRUTAL MURDER OF OCCUPANTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 2.

The Black and Tans killed near Kilmichael included a Major and four Captains. They put up a gallant but unavailing struggle in a lonely mountainous district which lent itself to the work of assassination. It is believed that the portion of the road over which the lorries travelled, had previously been broken up, so that when the vehicles were brought to a standstill in darkness by intense fire, the patrol which was completely surprised, experienced the severest handicaps. It seems that immediately the first lorry came within range it was subjected to a terrible rain of rifle and revolver bullets. The second lorry opened fire on the attackers, but with little effect judging from the unabated heavy firing. The ceaseless pouring in of bullets put the lorry's engines out of action. Then the occupants endeavoured to seek cover, but the firing continued to be most deadly. All the occupants of the first lorry were soon killed. The others continued to resist, but the markmanship was too true. When the lorrymen's fire was silenced, the enemy crept up to the vehicles and began their ghoulish work. The discovery of the dead was made by a search-party sent out when the lorries failed to reach their destination. The only cadet left alive is a prisoner in the hands of the Sinn Feiners.

SIR H. GREENWOOD GIVES PARTICULARS.

MR. ARCHER REDMOND'S REGRET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 2.

More particulars of the bloody slaughter of the Royal Irish Constabulary auxiliaries near Kilmichael were given by Sir Hamar Greenwood in the House of Commons, last night. In the course of the Irish debate. Sir H. Greenwood said that the Liverpool outrages and the London attempt showed that the Sinn Fein murder gang was carrying on its senseless campaign of murder and arson in Great Britain, and it would be extended to persons of property here unless the country was thoroughly roused. (Cheers). Sir H. Greenwood proceeded to read the telegrams regarding the Kilmichael ambush, which consisted of about eighty to hundred men all dressed in khaki with steel trench-helmets. They fired from both sides of the road and they also had direct frontal fire straight down the road. By force of arms some of the victims were disarmed and brutally murdered. Their bodies were rifled and all their money and valuables taken. The clothing was robbed from the corpses. Sir H. Greenwood said that he did not think that with fifteen ex-officers in the late war thus lying dead, the House would wish to continue the discussion in the face of the challenge to the authority of the House and to civilisation.

Mr. Archer Redmond said that no-one in the House could accuse him and those with whom he was associated of feeling anything but the deepest and most profound regret for the type of outrage just related.

THE KILMICHAEL MASSACRE

VICTIMS NOT BLACK AND TANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 2.

It now transpires that the victims of the Kilmichael tragedy were not the Black and Tans but officers of the auxiliary division, stationed at Macroom Castle. They were all ex-officers selected for their meritorious services in the field during the war. The Castle has been a sort of island in a Sinn Fein sea. The scene was an ideal spot for an ambush, one side of the road hanging over the cliff and the other side being thickly wooded. The tragedy took place just where the road takes a sharp right-angle turn. The massacre has again brought into prominence the question of sending out parties in these cars absolutely unprotected. The auxiliaries are perched on high seats and are crowded together with no elbow room and without an inch of cover. They thus present human targets that a child could not miss. A military funeral for the victims in London has been offered to the relatives.

ENQUIRY INTO REPRISALS.

LABOUR COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 2.

The Labour Commission of Enquiry into the reprisals in Ireland left London for Dublin this morning. The Commission includes Mr. Arthur Henderson and Mr. Adamson, with Brigadier-General C. B. Thompson as Military Adviser.

ARRESTED IRISH REPUBLICANS.

TO BE TREATED AS PRISONERS OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 2.

In the House of Commons Sir Hamar Greenwood said it was intended to intern the persons who there was reason to believe were connected with the Irish Republican Army. They would be treated in a similar fashion to prisoners of war, but that did not involve their recognition as prisoners nor grant them that status.

FURTHER ARRESTS.

"EFFICIENCY OF ROUND UPS"!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 2.

On the arrival of the Aquitania at Southampton from New York, six suspected Sinn Feiners were arrested, possessing arms and ammunition.

Professor MacNeill, who was arrested on November 26, has been released. Mr. Arthur Griffith remains in the Mountjoy Gaol. Altogether 400 persons have been arrested in Dublin during the past ten days, including the manager and two of the staff of the newspaper "Young Ireland." The efficiency of the roundups is evidenced by the numbers of rifles, revolvers and bombs and the amount of ammunition found lying in the streets of Dublin, which the owners have discarded, fearing they would be found in their possession.

The Sinn Fein Hall in Limerick was burned, yesterday evening.

Four incendiary fires occurred in Cork, yesterday evening. The City Hall was set on fire by bombs thrown through windows, but the fire was speedily checked.

The Police, to-day, searched the offices of the Irish Self Determination League in London and four other houses, and removed all documents and money.

CABINET MINISTERS' BODY-GUARD.

NEWSPAPER OFFICES BURNT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 2.

The precautions taken in London against Sinn Feiners include a special guard of secret service men for every Cabinet Minister.

A mysterious party of armed and masked men, last night, set fire to the "Freeman's Journal" office in Dublin. They had previously entered the offices of the Unionist paper, the "Irish Times", and held up the editorial staff with revolvers and extracted a promise that nothing would be divulged.

LONDON SPECIAL POLICE TO BE READY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 2.

The special police in London have been warned to hold themselves in readiness for service in case of the continuance of Sinn Fein outrages in England.

IRISH M. P ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 2.

Amongst those arrested in Dublin yesterday was Mr. William Sears, the Member of Parliament for South Mayo.

NUMBER EIGHTY-SEVEN REMANDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 2.

The mysterious Sinn Feiner described as Number Eighty-seven, was yesterday remanded in Liverpool on a charge of murdering Daniel Ward, who detected the incendiaries.

BOMB EXPLOSION NEAR LONDON BRIDGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 2.

A bomb explosion took place on the premises of a skin-merchant at Old Swan Lane, near London Bridge, at 12-57 this morning. The bomb apparently was left on the premises in a portmanteau with the time-fuse set. The explosion was the more alarming for what it portends than for the actual damage done which only amounted to the wrecking of a basement warehouse packed with skins. There was no loss of life because there are no dwelling-houses in the neighbourhood. The authorities are not prepared to state that the outrage was the work of Sinn Feiners but they are convinced it was caused by bomb similar to those used in Liverpool.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

ITALIAN PROPOSAL ADOPTED.

ANNUAL MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 2.

Geneva.—The assembly of the League of Nations has adopted a proposal by Ferraris (Italy) that the assembly should meet every year on the first Monday of September at the seat of the League, either at Geneva or exceptionally at any other place selected by the Council.

MR. CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 2.

In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Locker-Lampson, Mr. Churchill stated that the British Army was distributed approximately as follows.—

Home	153,000
(Including nearly 50,000 in Ireland.)	
The Rhine	13,000
Egypt, Palestine, Black Sea, Mesopotamia, and North-West Persia	43,500
Colonies	9,500
France and Flanders	3,500
India and Aden	64,000
Miscellaneous	7,500
Total	295,000

THE BENGAL IRON COMPANY

NEW COMPANY TO BE REGISTERED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 2.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bengal Iron Company is being held on December 7th to consider the formation of new company to be registered in India for the purpose of taking over the assets and liabilities of the existing company. The Board of the new company which will have an authorised capital of 450 lakhs, will be domiciled in Calcutta.

COAL EXPORT TRADE.

SOME RESTRICTIONS WITHDRAWN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 2.

The Board of Trade has issued an order freeing the coal export trade from all restrictions with regard to prices and conditions of sale, but the quality and description of the coal which may be exported or supplied for foreign bunkering remains subject to the existing restrictions.

SIR DORAB TATA'S GENEROUS GIFT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 2.

Sir Dorab Tata has given a thousand sterling to the fund for the medical education of women in the Royal Free Hospital.

DEATH OF SIR DONALD JOHNSTONE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 2

The death is announced of Sir Donald Johnstone.

[The late Sir Donald Johnstone was the Chief Judge of the Chief Court in the Punjab, since 1915. He was born on February 23rd, 1857, and after being educated at the Edinburgh Academy, entered the I.C.S. in 1877.]

A NEW ADMIRAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 2.

Sir Cecil Burney has been promoted Admiral of the Fleet, vice Admiral Callaghan, deceased.

C. P. NOMINATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAGPUR, Dec. 2.

The scrutiny of the Council of State elections of the Central Provinces constituency took place yesterday. Out of 512 voters from the C. P. only 153 recorded their votes. Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy obtained 103, Mr. Bechar Raghubir Singh 34 and Sheoprased 16. Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy was duly declared elected.

From the Berar constituency for the Council of State Mr. G. S. Khaparde was elected by the majority.

Messrs. C. R. Das N. C. Kelkar and Gangadhar Rao Deshpande arrived here yesterday, probably with a view to discuss with the local leaders the future programme of Non-Cooperation and policy of Congress The All-India Medical Conference will commence its deliberations on the 25th instant at Nagpur. Medical men desirous of taking part in the proceedings should communicate date of arrival before the

GOLD AND SILVER EXPORT BILL.

REJECTION MOVED.

BILL PASSES SECOND READING

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., Dec. 2.

In the House of Commons Mr. Samuel moved the rejection of the Gold and Silver Export Bill on the ground that the freedom to export silver to the east was essential for our great interests there. He said that the Government had encouraged the formation in Britain of a syndicate to have the sole right of financing the Chinese Government. The British syndicate had formed a syndicate in China composed of Chinese merchants. If the Bill were passed the Government would be supporting a Chinese financial group thus eliminating the whole of the British merchants in China. The latter would be unable to carry out any large contracts with China. He believed that negotiations were going on with the syndicate, America, Japan and China. He asked whether an arrangement had been made with the Governments of those countries to prohibit the export of silver from them to China except through the Chinese syndicate. The consequence would be that unless these countries took the same steps as the British Government were taking, we should be asking the Chinese to pass their orders to our competitors instead of to ourselves. The British Government's inclusion of silver in this Bill was handicapping British merchants in all parts of the world especially in the Far East and China.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin declared that the leading bankers had been consulted and had approved the measures.

NEED FOR AMENDMENT.

Sir Newton Moore said that the Bill would discourage the importation of gold. He suggested that the Bill should be amended to allow imported gold to be exported on license, otherwise there would be no encouragement to bring gold here. Australia was sending gold direct to India, China, and other places. South Africa was sending hers to America.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin replying, said that the criticism of the Bill had been perfectly fair and reasonable. The reasons why the Government adhered to the terms of the Bill were that it conferred a permanent dormant power which was considered an essential part of the financial armoury of the country. Hence the Government were anxious, and the bankers as trustees for the gold supply of the country were anxious, to see this made a part of the permanent financial, equipment of the country. The Government desired as much as anyone to see London again the free market for which it had been renowned for so many years. Anyone who wished to introduce a temporary bill would be immediately faced with the difficulty of a suitable time limit. It was forgotten that the powers under which the prohibition of export existed would end with the ratification of the last Peace Treaty. He declared that there was not the slightest risk or objection to the Bill proving valid. He was glad that there was a consensus of opinion that at present the gold export restrictions must be maintained, but he was not surprised at the comments regarding the silver prohibition which were entirely different. He was hopeful that it would not be necessary to frame a regulation against the export of bullion. Sir S. Baldwin pointed out that the position of the silver coinage to-day was different. There might be imminent risk with regard to it when a new coinage of different fineness was being introduced into this country. Unrestricted export might lead to temporary drainage of more valuable coins and might conceivable leave us with a dangerous shortage of silver coinage. He was hopeful from the outlook to-day that it might not be necessary to put into effect the powers of the Bill.

Replying, Sir Newton Moore said that it was common knowledge that an arrangement had been in force some time by which gold from South Africa was imported into Britain to be refined and reexported. It was done under a special system of licences. This had been perfectly satisfactory to the South African Government.

Sir S. Baldwin gave assurance that he would suggest a clause during the committee stage giving statutory effect to this.

The Bill thereupon passed the second reading.

LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 2.

In the House of Commons last night the Gold and Silver Export Bill passed its second reading.

DESTROYED GERMAN DIRIGIBLES.

GERMAN GOVT. REFUSES COMPENSATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 2

Berlin.—The German Government has replied to the Allies' demand for compensation for the German dirigibles destroyed in July 1919, either with money or new construction, that the Government cannot recognise any obligation to pay compensation. The German Government suggests that if the Allies do not agree with this standpoint then the matter might be submitted to an Arbitration Court.

THE POSTAL MUDDLE.

PUBLIC'S DOUBLE DUTY.

APPLY NON-CO-OPERATION TEST.

WITHDRAW MONEY FROM SAVINGS BANKS.

The Postal authorities are still marching merrily under their "Smooth arrangements"! We are told that owing to the "Smoothness" of their arrangement personalities like the Hon. Sir Norman Macleod had once to call at the Post Office for his mail!

Mr. Ginwala's registered letter containing the cheque for Rs. 928, the delay in the delivery of which was "receiving the careful attention" of the presidency Post Master so long, was delivered at his office yesterday, after about a month.

By this time the public has come to know, through the columns of this paper, the strange ways and methods of the postal bureaucracy in dealing with the situation. We publish below, among other letters, one suggesting non-co-operation by the public with the Postal Authorities by withdrawing money from the Postal Savings Bank. We do not think that there is anything illegal or unconstitutional in it and we trust the public will rise as one man to make the Postal Department realise its duty to the Indian people.

A DOUBLE DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—A special contributor in your columns points out that Mr. Baptista's scheme contravenes Section 4 of the Post Office Act. It is really too much to presume Mr. Baptista did not know the section. Mr. Baptista will see to it if the Government dare touch him for giving to the people what the State is in duty bound to give them and has been criminally failing in giving. The British Government in India was never self-Government, but always boasted of being a good Government. Whatever its claims to that title hitherto, it has been fast forfeiting them in the regime of the present Viceroy. The present postal strike in Bombay is one of the indications of such a forfeiture. None but Lord Chelmsford could have so coldly watched the city relapsing onto a mediaeval plight merely because a few tin gods wish it. What a distress it is to the million residents of Bombay and their ten million friends, relatives, agents and other dealers! But Lord Chelmsford can sleep soundly! His Lordship is the arch-prophet of Non-Cooperation. In such a case I have a suggestion to make which people should promptly and organisedly adopt. It is only a behest of the National Congress, and is a double duty. It is a duty against the callous Postal Department and a duty as in obedience of the National Congress and, as such a double duty. All those who have invested their savings in the Post Office Savings Bank should forthwith withdraw them. The residents of Bombay can very easily and quickly act up to this suggestion because they have the knowledge and advantage of other bodies with whom they can quite advantageously invest their savings.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

POSTAL "REGULARITY."

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE")

Sir,—The Postal authorities declare that they have successfully made satisfactory arrangements for postal delivery, but letters from Ahmedabad are not delivered till three days after. It is very essential to stamp all letters with date of delivery which only can prove whether delivery is made satisfactorily. When are the Postal authorities going to re-introduce this system?—Yours, etc.,

DAHYABHAI H. SHAH.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—I enclose herewith a postal envelope which will show that it was registered on the 25th September, 1920, to my local address, by the Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, and it reached me only this noon, i.e., two months and five days after the due date. One is at a loss to know when things will be restored to their normal state!—Yours, etc.,

M. K. DESAI.

Bombay No. 2, Dec. 1.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—The enclosed letter is self-explanatory regarding the payment we have to receive from the Dholpur State. To-day we have sent a copy of this letter to the Presidency Postmaster and asked him if he is going to continue the same arrangements indefinitely. If you think desirable, the letter may be published in your paper. We have also some other letters similar to this, complaining about the postal matters.—Yours, etc.,

THE UNITED ENGINEERING CO.

Fort, Bombay, Nov. 29.

(ENCLOSURE.)
No. 524 of 1920.

From
Captain Sardar Taracharan,
Private Secretary to
H. H. The Maharaj Rana of Dholpur.

To
The United Engineering Co.,
Bombay.

Dated Dholpur, the 23rd November, 1920.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter, dated the 3rd and 15th instant, respectively, appealing for an early remittance of your bill amounting to Rs. 602/8, I write to inform you that your cheque for the above sum is kept here in the Office, insured in a cover sealed up since a month or so and say that it was five or six times sent to the Post Office, but was refused to accept on account of the postal strike.

It will be sent as soon as the Post Office accepts it.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) Taracharan, Capt.,
Private Secretary.

12th instant.

POSTAL NON-COOPERATION!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—A letter posted at Dwarka on the 18th November has just been delivered to me! I am enclosing the letter and the envelope for your satisfaction. The Postal strike has continued for ten weeks! The authorities appear to be obdurate!

(1) Bombay Citizens have sent a Protest to the Government.

(2) Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau has petitioned to the Government of India.

(3) Bombay Piece Goods Merchants' Association has appealed to the Viceroy.

(4) The Trades Union Congress Deputation has appealed to the Governor of Bombay to intervene.

And yet, the response is nil! That is the way in which the bureaucracy responds to the wishes of the people! That is the bureaucratic view of co-operation! Even a staunch moderate and co-operationist like Mr. Natrajan has publicly supported the claims of the poor postmen.

Will the Co-operationists kindly show us the way how to move this stubborn bureaucracy?

Public meetings have been held. Petitions have been sent. Appeals have been made. But all to no purpose! What next, Mr. Co-operationist? Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

December, 2.

THE GAS STRIKE.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S AMAZING STATEMENT.

The Municipal Commissioner's statement regarding the street-lighting, at the meeting of the Standing Committee on Wednesday that "every day things were getting more and more normal," seems to be extraordinarily amazing as in reality things are getting worse day by day. The Gas Company"s mercenaries are no doubt trying to light more lamps but unfortunately they can not keep them burning even for two hours and those which survive cannot at all light the streets. On Wednesday night all lights on the Western part of Falkland Road from the junction of Foras Road to Tardeo Bridge went out immediately after they were lit. All other localities also were in semi-darkness.

ALL-INDIA LEAGUE

DR. ANSARI ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Dec. 2.

Dr. Ansari has been elected President of the next sessions of the All-India Moslem League to be held at Nagpur. The following telegrams have been exchanged on the subject:—

To Dr. Ansari, Daryaganj, Delhi. The League Council at the meeting of the first December elected you President of the forthcoming session at Nagpur. Please wire acceptance. (Sd.) Zahurahmed, Secretary.

To Zahurahmod, Secretary, Muslim League, Lucknow. Presidentship annual session of the Muslim League is the highest honour conferred on any person by the Muslim Community. My election by the Council in appreciation of my humble services has touched me greatly. Accept the responsible position as giving me further occasion for serving my faith and country. (Sd.) Ansari.

LUCKNOW ELECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Dec. 1.

The election for the local legislative council came off yesterday. In the non-Mahomedan rural constituency of Lucknow district the contest was very keen between Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra and Sardar Nihal Singh and the polling was very heavy. Out of nearly 16,000 voters about 9,000 actually voted, a percentage of over sixty per cent. At several polling stations many voters went away disappointed without their votes having been recorded, some of the presiding officers having been unable to record votes within the prescribed time.

IS RACING REFINED GAMBLING?

QUESTION OF MAHLUXMI RACE COURSE.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding when the copy of a memorial to the members of the Bombay Legislative Council made by some landlords in the city for the removal of the Rent Act was recorded. The question of the removal of the Mahalaxmi Race course to places outside the city limits was considered at great length Some of the members suggested that the vicinity of the race course was a great temptation to the poor who flocked there in thousands and squandered away their hard earned wages. It was stated that in course of time when the Grant Road Terminal was built, Mahalaxmi would be in the very heart of the city and the land occupied by the Race Course would be one of the finest sites for housing all classes. Before coming to any final decision in the matter the debate was adjourned to Monday next.

The Corporation then considered a letter from Mr. Ruttonsey Kanji and others—forwarding, for being placed before the Corporation, copy of a memorial to the members of the Bombay Legislative Council "in which they state that the Rent Act has inflicted great hardship on owners of houses constructed before the year 1916 and that although the Act was primarily meant for the benefit of the poor, its advantage is taken of by the well-to-do classes; that although the carpenters and brick-layers have to be given 200 per cent. more since the war, the landlords have to pay 10 times more for all other commodities, still they are tied down by the Rent Act so far as the levying of rents is concerned; that all the landlords are not rich people and that they have to undergo many charges as well as to pay taxes and that therefore it is but proper that this one-sided Act should at once be done away with or that if it is proposed to continue it for a year or so longer the landlords should be allowed to levy 100 per cent over the old rents and add that the Rent Act should be amended by Government at the earliest opportunity."

Dr. Sukhia moved that the letter be recorded. He said the Legislative Council must be considering the question and they could not do anything in the matter now.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia seconded and the motion was agreed to.

MAHALAXMI RACE COURSE.

The Corporation then resumed discussion of the resolution, regarding the Race Course at Mahalaxmi. It was.

That the Corporation are of opinion that a substantial portion of the large number of tenements which Government propose to construct in this city, to remove scarcity of housing accommodation, should be erected on the Race Course ground at Mahalaxmi. (2) That the President be requested to communicate the above opinion to Government with a request that they will be pleased to make the necessary arrangements for securing the Race Course ground for the purpose as mentioned above, a Race Course being provided, if necessary, outside the city.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME"?

This was moved by Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla and Dr. Master seconding said it was a most important question. Thousands of people were sleeping in the streets for want of housing accommodation, and in these circumstances amusements must be a secondary question to them. Government was demolishing houses at Grant Road because the land was required for a station, and if the race course was used for building purposes there could not be any breach of contract, as the land was required for public purposes. He thought people who wanted to attend races could very well afford to go to places outside the city if the race-course were removed there, and it would be no breach of contract under any circumstances.

Racing was only a refined name for gambling; when poor people gambled in the streets they were arrested, but here they "betted." Thousands of poor people attended races and squandered away their hard-earned money. This vice had so much spread among the people that it was high time that the means of their impoverishment were removed from their midst. While there was a large area unbuilt upon it was not proper that people should sleep in the streets for want of accommodation.

THE COMMISSIONER'S APOLOGY.

The Municipal Commissioner said the point of very great importance was this. The resolution had been moved by Mr. Haveliwalla, but he did not know that the Corporation had no control over the race course. The ground on which the race course stood was leased to the Western India Turf Club, not by the Corporation, but by the Improvement Trust, under a binding lease of 30 years which would expire in 1944. The agreement the Corporation had entered into did not refer to the ground occupied by the Race course. It referred only to the area to the western side of the drain and the Vollard, that portion which was now being reclaimed. The Corporation had leased to the Turf Club one or two small areas in the neighbourhood of Clarke Road, and also two little pieces of land near by and they had reclaimed those areas by means of high embankments. The rest of the ground they were bound to reclaim under their contract with the Improvement Trust. The Turf Club held their ground not from the Corporation, but from the Trust under a 30 years' lease, and their agreement with the Corporation only covered small pieces of land. The speaker himself had no taste for racing and very rarely went to the races, but the idea that the time had now come when they should start building on the race-course was absolutely absurd. Had they built on the land which was already available? Near the storm water reservoir there was ample ground which had not yet been built upon at Worlee there was lot of ground which could be built upon; near the Haines Road also there was a large area suitable for reclamation even more than the race course. The Corporation could not build upon the race course and why should they take it when it gave pleasure to somebody, and when there was ample area in the vicinity, which only required to receive the same treatment to be fit for building purposes?

ONE OF THE FINEST SITES.

The Hon. Mr. R. C. Sethna said the main point of the Commissioner was that the Turf Club had an agreement with the Improvement Trust and that the Corporation could not build upon the land now. The question was whether the Race Course should be in the city. Thirty years ago Mahalaxmi was a dangerous place, not frequented by people, but now things had changed. Now they had houses round about the race course even, and in about 5 to 10 years they would have the place studded with houses all round. In no city was there a race course, in the heart of the city itself. Everything pointed to the fact that Mahalaxmi would be in heart of the city as went on. The proposition under discussion was not a day later whether they ought not to move Government to remove the race course away. He contended that the time had arrived when the race course should go outside the city limits. He did not entirely agree with the resolution of Mr. Haveliwalla, who wanted the whole area to be utilised for single room tenements. The land utilised by the Turf Club was some of the finest land in the city. At the same time he quite recognised that Mahalaxmi was the labour centre, and if houses were built there they would be occupied by the labourers. But the land could be utilised for many other purposes. They could have a fine part and they could have many fine residential houses near it for the rich and the middle classes; and still there could be room enough for housing the poor. When the Grant Road Terminus would be ready, Mahalaxmi would be in the heart of the city. He moved an amendment: That the President be requested to inform the Government that the Corporation are of opinion that the Race Course be removed from Mahalaxmi to outside the city limits and that they arrange through public bodies concerned so that the area at present occupied by the race course be utilised for a park and for residential purposes including tenements for the poorer classes.

Continuing said Mr. Sethna the race course should be outside the city limits, as he had a greater Bombay in view. Whether in Paris or London the race courses were very far away from the living centres. He wanted a very large area to be reserved for a park.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded.

IN THE INTEREST OF TURF CLUB.

Mr. E. G. Turner, the chairman of the Improvement Trust, said he sympathised with Mr. Sethna's motion. It might be that the immediate movement of the race course outside the Island was not necessary, as the Commissioner had told them, as there were large schemes put into execution, which would afford large areas. But there were reasons why it should be removed, because with the removal of the race course would go a large number of racing stables, and that would mean that a number of unsuitable stables would be removed from Byculla. If it was decided to remove the race course, it need not go in a night, for the proposal would have to be sanctioned by Government. Another reason was that, he was sure in the interests of the Turf Club itself, it was best to arrange for an early removal. They knew that prices of land were going up every day and now that the development scheme was to be taken up by the Board, it was most likely that the major portion of the land at Salsette would be more valuable from year to year. Therefore, if the Turf Club was obliged to go, it was in the interests of the Turf Club itself to go very early, for, later on, they would find the land very valuable. At any rate he did not think any harm would be done by passing the resolution. Whether the Government would do so or not was another matter. At any rate it was an expression of their opinion and would set matters rolling.

Mr. N. M. Joshi sympathised with the original resolution. If the property belonged to the Trust, and it was suitable for their purposes, it was for the Government to take it up. He agreed with the view that the whole land could not be taken up for one room tenements, but not on the ground that it was the finest site. Why should the finest site be reserved for the rich people? Besides, he did not want one-room tenements to be placed in one part of the city, because then it would create locations and he did not like locations to be created. They were objecting to locations being created in East Africa, and certainly poor people had a right to live on good sites!

Dr. Sukhia agreed with the proposition because it was the duty of the Corporation to supply housing accommodation, whether it was for the rich or the poor people. He objected to the race course being in the city, as thousand of poor people had been ruined, and those who hissed him for saying that did not know anything about the poor in the city. Most of those rich people had inherited their money from their ancestors and so they could not realise the hardships of the poor.

Further debate on the proposition was then adjourned to Monday next.

FIRE IN A STEAMER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 2.

Port Said.—The British steamer, Hollinside, from Bassein has arrived with fire in No. 2 hold. The cargo of rice will be shifted.

THE DRAIN!

EXPORT OF RICE AND WHEAT.

BOMBAY CHAMBER DESIRES MORE LATITUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the 21st October, 1920, addressed the departments of Commerce, Finance and Agriculture of the Government of India in connection with the present position of the export trade of the country and its relation to the exchange problem. The committee especially urged the necessity for an explicit and definite official statement regarding the wheat and rice position as to whether the balance of 1919-20 crop is likely to be such an amount as will permit further exports beyond the quantity already notified. They also desired the removal of restrictions upon the export of such commodities as were under control. In reply to the above, the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, states:—

(1) That definite arrangements have been made for the purchase and shipment on Government account of the 400,000 tons of wheat which, as announced in a Press communique, dated the 30th September, have been released for export to any destination, other than countries in the Indian Ocean, from the Port of Karachi up to the end of March next. The firms are working as the direct agents of Government for a fixed commission, on terms agreed upon between them and the Government of India, the profits accruing from the business being credited to Government for the benefit of the Indian tax-payer. These firms commenced purchases on the 16th October, and have bought 83,562 tons up to date. Sales of wheat to foreign countries are being conducted by an Advisory Committee in London consisting of a representative of each of the agent firms with Mr. D. T. Chadwick, I.C.S., Indian Trade Commissioner, as Chairman. Sales advised up to the present amount to 79,600 tons. The Government of India are unable to express any opinion as to whether the total amount of 400,000 tons released for export will be secured within the fixed price limit, which will, on no account, be increased, but they are satisfied that the arrangements made for purchase, provided sellers are forthcoming, are adequate.

CROP FOR EXPERT.

The total estimated yield of the 1919-20 crop is 10,092,000 tons, while during the ten years ending with 1917-18 11 per cent. of the total yield was on an average exported to foreign countries. On this basis the exportable surplus of the last crop would amount to 1,110,000 tons. Statistics also show that by far the larger proportion of exports in normal times, amounting on an average to 63 per cent. of the total exportable surplus, takes place between the months of April and September, but owing to the strict embargo which was in force up to the end of September last, it has been assumed that this percentage, instead of finding the usual outlet provided by exports, has gone into consumption or into stocks. The Government of India have, therefore, considered it unsafe to assume that a larger proportion than 400,000 tons of the present year's crop is available for export during the last six months of the current financial year and this estimate was corroborated, after local enquiries, by the Government of the Punjab from which Province it is anticipated that the quantity sanctioned for export will be mainly or wholly drawn. It has been decided that no further exports from the 1919-20 crop will be permitted in excess of the quantity already notified. The Government of India think it inadvisable to issue any further communique on the subject of these exports.

(2) The Government of India have at present under consideration the question of the policy to be adopted in regard to the exports of rice from India and Burma during 1921 and hope to be in a position shortly to make a public announcement on this subject.

(3) The Government of India are fully alive to the importance of removing as soon as possible all restrictions on the export trade. As the Bombay Chamber are no doubt aware, the number of articles, the export of wich was subject to restriction during the war had been reduced by the end of 1918 rom over 300 to 62. Control is now only exercised in respect of thirteen articles, viz, Russian rouble notes, Quinine and Cinchona bark, Coal and certain foodstuffs. The Government of India do not consider that the time has yet arrived when all control over export of foodstuffs can be abolished. The general foodstuffs position in India, though it showed earlier in the year distinct signs of improvement has been affected by the failure of the September rains in the northern, central and western parts of the country, while the continued shortage of the world's stocks of food would, if restrictions were removed, undoubtedly lead to a drain on India's resources with a consequent increase in internal prices and hardship to Indian consumers. Government are, however, carefully watching the position and though they think it necessary to adhere for the present to the system of rationing foreign countries dependent on India for supplies of such controlled articles as gram, barley, maize, bajra, jowar, lentils and pulse, they intend to abolish all restrictions as soon as circumstances permit.

(4) Finally, the Government of India note with interest the Bombay Chamber's opinion that a resumptien of the sales of Reverse Councils will serve no practical purpose unless supported by a revival in the export trade.

MR. MONTAGU ON "MESOPOTAMIA."

WHY A LARGE ARMY IS MAINTAINED

AIM OF FORMING PERMANENT ARAB GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Dec. 2.

Addressing the Constitutional Club on "Mesopotamia" Mr. Montagu denounced the present system of control of civil administration in Mesopotamia by the India Office and control of the policy by the Inter-Departmental Committee. He looked forward most earnestly to that day when one Department of the State would be responsible to Parliament for everything in Mesopotamia.

Replying to criticism that Army in Mesopotamia was too large Mr. Montagu said that it was large not because it was holding down the Arabs who liked and trusted the present administration but *inter alia* because a part of it was detailed for operations in Persia. Until our work of forming a permanent Arab Government was completed, he would rather do anything than scuttle from Mesopotamia but he would rather go than ape the example of the Turks which had brought country to ruin.

Mr. Montagu paid tribute to the work of Lt.-Col. Arnold Wilson and his officers and declared that when the Arab Government had been firmly established and peace and prosperity reigned in Mesopotamia the record of the civil administration during the period of the army of occupation and prior to the signing of the Turkish Treaty would remain one of which we should have reason to be most proud and grateful.

EXPENDITURE ON MESOPOTAMIA.

SAVING ON ORIGINAL ESTIMATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 2.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. William Shaw, Mr. Churchill stated that in the original estimates of the current year's financial expenditure on Mesopotamia the rupee was taken at two and six pence. It was now being taken at two shillings. The average fall throughout the year represented a saving of approximately £3,500,000 on original estimate, of which £2,750,000 related to Mesopotamia but other increase far outweighed this saving.

BANTAM-WEIGHT BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

JIMMY HIGGINS BEATS BILLY EYNON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 2.

In the twenty-round contest at the National Sporting Club last night for the Bantam-Weight Championship of Britain, Jimmy Higgins (Scotland) the Holder, beat Billy Eynon (Wales) on points.

A FAIR FIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., Dec. 2.

The fight for the Bantamweight Championship last night at the National Sporting Club was fast and clean and fairly ever throughout. Higgins in the earlier rounds relied almost entirely on lefthand scoring jabs and hooks while Eynon sent in good straight lefts and right swings. After the tenth round Higgins' right was frequently dangerous but Eynon was sound in defence and fought well to the end.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

The market for jute shares ruled quiet but steady, supported mostly by inside speculation. Coal shares were practicaly neglected. In the miscellaneous section only a small turnover was reported with Central Provinces Cement rather easier and a continued demand for Hume Pipes. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal Giridih 24, Burrakur (pref 95, Ghusick 25.

Jute:—Albion 487-8, Belvedere 588, Budge Budge 625 s.l., Dalhousie 595, Empire 81-4, Gourepore 1400, Howrah 49-12, Kamarhatty 1044, Kanknarrah 435, Naihati 600, Orient 165, Standard 704, Union 925.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank 300, Agra United Mills 2 discount, Arrah Sassaram Railway 65, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 9-4, Bengal Paper 908, British Burmah Petroleum 15.14, British India Corporation 10-12, Burmah Finance and Mining 9 4, Buktiarpur Bihar Light Railway 65, Calcutta Port Trust 4 per cent. 107, (Deb) 56-4, Central Provinces Cement 9, Hatirkool Oil 11.4, Dunbar Cotton 482, Indian Iron and Steel (new) 13 discount, KesoraM Cotton 15-8, Marshall and Sons 8-12, Madans Theatre 11, Pioneer Sugar 12, Somastipore Sugar 17-12.

Government paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 51-4.

Exchange:—Telegraphic Transfer one shilling five three fourth pence and Demand Bills one shilling five seven-eighth pence.

POOR PRESIDENT WILSON!

STILL BELIEVES IN HIS "MORAL INFLUENCE."

TO ACT AS MEDIATOR FOR ARMENIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 2.

Washington.—President Wilson has accepted the invitation of the League of Nations to act as a mediator regarding the Armenian situation. Mr. Wilson makes it clear that he can only use moral influence, as he lacks authority to employ force without consent of Congress.

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL.

APPEAL FOR DONATIONS.

Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, chairman of the Gokhale Education Society, sends us the following appeal for donations in aid of the building fund of the Society.

The Building Fund of the New English School of the Gokhale Education Society has reached the total of Rs. 29,587-10-9. The estimated cost of the Building which will accommodate 600 boys comes to Rs. 1,25,000. The Building Plans submitted to the Municipality have already been passed; but we cannot commence the actual construction of the building until we have at east Rs. 50,000 in our hands. We request the public to realise that we have a very short period at our disposal and that we shall be put in a very critical situation if we are not able to show some solid progress in the work of construction. This School does not receive any Municipal or Government Aid and is solely dependent upon the support of the public. The School has made a distinct mark in the educational activities of this city.

We therefore appeal to the generous and sympathetic people of Bombay to take into consideration all these circumstances and to help us in such a way as to enable us to raise the required sum within a very short time. We offer our hearty thanks to all those who have contributed to the N. E. School Building Fund.

The following is the list of Donations.

Sums previously acknowledged Rs. 21,347, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Sons Rs. 1,000, Mr. Vallabhdas Meghji (deceased, by his executor Shet. Govardhandas Thakersey) Rs. 1,000, Messrs. Husseinbhoy and Jafferbhoy Lalji Rs. 500, in memory of the late Bai Dhaklibai Sitaram Sukthanker Rs. 350, The Young Amateurs' Union Rs. 253-10-9, Messrs. Nanabhai Luxuman and Brother Rs. 251, Mr. D. S. Divadker 151, Messrs. Shalebhoy Tyebji and Sons Rs. 151, Alliance Stores and Trading Co. Rs. 150, Rao Saheb Mansji Ravji Rs. 150, Mr. S. D. Sakladwalla Rs. 101, Mr. Tribhuvandas Pragji Rs. 101, Messrs. Hansraj and Tulsidas Rs. 101, Mr. F. Rattonshaw Rs. 101, Mr. Harjivan Valji Rs. 101, Dr. T. M. Kajiji, Bar-at-Law Rs. 101, B. P. Gharda and Co., Accountant Rs. 101, Messrs. Krishnaji Chinoo and Sons Rs. 101, Mr. Mukund Moroba Khandke Rs. 101, Shet Damodar Govindji Madhavji Rs. 101, Dr. P. Dhargalker 100; Mr. R. P. Wagle Rs. 100, Mr. Ahmed Rahim Rs. 100, Mr. V. F. Tarapurwalla Rs. 100, Mr. N. R. Kolhatkar Rs. 100, Messrs. Bhalchandra Balwant Rs. 100, Mr. Shanker S. Parsha Rs. 100, Messrs. Gokuldas V. Dossa and Co Rs. 100, Mr. P. Shamrao Rs. 100; Messrs. Jamsedji R. and Devidas, Solicitors Rs. 100, Mr. Rustam Dosabhai Tata, Russ Co. Rs. 51, Mr. H. F. Bharucha Rs. 51, A Zoroastrian Office Rs. 51, Messrs. Motilal Dayabhai and Co. Rs. 51, Messrs. Chaturbhuj Shivji and Co. Rs. 51, Grass Merchants' Association Rs. 51, Messrs. Nanavati Vevaina and Co. Rs. 50, Mr. Purshottamdas Popatlal Rs. 50, Mr. Karsandas Dharamsey Rs. 50, Mr. Vithaldas Bhavanidas Rs. 50, Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw, Solicitors Rs. 50, Mr. M. G. Jariwalla Rs. 50, Messrs. Daftari Fereria and Divan, Solicitors Rs. 50, Mr. Hiralal Nanavati, Solicitor Rs. 50, and Messrs. Hiralal Dhirajlal Rs. 50, sums below rupees 50 Rs. 818.

Through the Volunteers of the School:—Mrs. Hamabai J. K. Mehta Rs. 100, Messrs. Natha Rangji Rs. 50, Basho K. Kaisha, Ltd. Rs. 50, and Sums below Rs. 50 Rs. 500, Total Rs. 29,587-10-9.

FRANCE'S ISOLATED ACTION

A TYPICAL CASE.

"The latest case is typical," says the "Observer," discussing French irritation. "Acting entirely within its rights, the British Government has removed a useless obstruction to trade with Germany by waiving the power to sequestrate German private property in this country if the Berlin Government makes default as regards payment of the indemnity under the Treaty of Versailles. To give security in this sense, encourages private transactions. It, therefore, somewhat helps the German Government to pay. In any case, the sums at stake are a drop in the bucket by comparison with the vast obligations under the indemnity. They do not count.

"Our neighbours complain that we have taken isolated action. But 'Vous l'avez voulu, Georges Dandin.' France took isolated action at Frankfort; in recognising General Wrangel; in a Polish policy which is an eternal challenge to the national spirit of Russia; and in revoking after Spa the spirit and letter of the agreement which was reached at San Remo. The League of Nations itself is more than ever openly attacked in the leading Paris organs of the new Anglophobia. When Mr. Balfour favours the admission of Germany to the League—which could only be an organised sham unless it were ready to include all nations—he receives no better measure than Mr. Lloyd George. His view is denounced as 'detestable.'

"This is an attitude and a temper which can only lead to economic misery and ultimate war. It is a course which cannot be supported by Britain, the United States, Italy, nor any of the neutrals. The unchangeable purpose of this country, irrespective of party, is to work towards the constructive peace and fullest trade intercourse throughout Europe. It is not a scheme of commercial selfishness as the cheap jape in Paris suggests. It is commercial common sense, but it is also the dictate of political sanity.

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO THE WORKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Comrades—You, who are freedom-loving and conscientious, you who are the back-bone of the British nation, you who are the creators of the nation's wealth, power, and the world-wide Empire over which the sun never sets, you who are the three-fourth part of the nation, have you ever realised how the name of England stinks into the nostrils of Asia, Africa, America and even Europe. It may be that you have no time to spare for other things on account of your struggles with the Oligarchs, but when the fair name of your country is at stake, you will please spare a few minutes. May I, a son of a subject race, a slave not, mind you, of yours, or of the true honest plain speaking British democracy, but of Czars and Tamerlanes possessing English names and titles whose capricious rule has turned my bountiful India into a veritable Sahara of starvation and misery may I, a humble follower of the Asiatic Krishna, Buddha, Christ, and Mohammed, ask you a few questions?

(1) What do you gain if Turkey is partitioned and the oil-wells of Mosul yield a million per cent. dividend?

(2) What is your profit if a score more or less provinces of Persia are each under a bureaucratic Anglo-Indian I.C.S. Governor drawing £3000 per annum?

(3) Will it add a few shillings more to your daily wages if the barren wastes of Mesopotamia are patrolled by Indians rendered desperate to do any unrighteous thing on account of the starvation prevailing in their country?

(4) Will it benefit you if a chosen band of aristocrats and their henchmen, who have preyed upon you, and sucked you dry, find congenial nests in East Africa by driving away the Indians who were there years before trying to civilize the aborigines not by segregation, flogging, expoliting, and shedding tears over their benightedness and exclaiming with that true fervour bequeathed to them by the Asiatic Christ "In the eyes of the Father the man of a lowly substance but of the true belief will be more honored than the Pharisees and Sadducees with their affluence and hypocrisy?" Kindly answer how you are benefited by the following sad episodes?

(2) What did you gain when the enslaving imperialistic cabinet blockaded Russia, squandered millions of your money, and sacrificed the lives of thousands of your brothers?

(b) Did you profit a farthing by the Greek massacre of Smyrna, and the imperialistic jingoism of the Cretan adventurer Venezelos and his scum of the Levantines?

(c) When Dyer massacred and wounded thousands of my brothers at the Jallianwala Bagh, did their blood fertilise the land so that you had a bumper harvest?

(d) Did the Fiji Sugar Company which starved its Indian workers, and then caused martial law to be proclaimed because the starving wretches had the hardihood to ask for a living wage, present you half a lb. of sugar to sweeten your tea?

Everywhere the men of your colour declare an unholy war against human beings of other colours and thus they drag you down to their level. Do you condone their offences? If not please heed the cries of humanity even though it is brown, black or yellow. Exert your power and try to make this world that Garden of Eden which God gave to Adam and his children to live in and thrive instead of the Hell of the bureaucrats and capitalists in which thousands of human beings are sacrificed on the altar of oil-wells, exploitations and robberies of other people's possessions. Please try your utmost, the workers of the whole world are on your side, take up their cause, do not rest satisfied with evasive replies of Ministers, insist on having open enquiries into the matter of Ireland, India, Persia, and other down-trodden countries. Show to the proletariats of the world that you sympathise with the aspirations of the subject races, and condemn the actions of autocrats and bureaucrats, and a day will come when the name of England will again be as honored as it was in the days of Cromwell. The odds are great against you, but truth is never crushed by lies however numerous. If you take up the cause of humanity you stand on the side of Truth—i.e., God and thousands of Unicorns will fly into darkness at your denunciation of all crimes, hypocrisies, and shams. Therefore please stand up in a noble cause with "Heart within and God overhead."—Fraternally yours

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

November, 20.

Official & Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd held a meeting of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund Committee at the Government House on Thursday afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd held a meeting of the Infants Welfare Committee at the Government House on Thursday afternoon.

Correspondence

PETITION OF THE WILSON COLLEGE STUDENTS.

QUESTION OF BIBLE TEACHING.

To

THE SENATORS OF THE,
University of Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to place before you the following representation of the Wilson College Students as authorised by resolution No. IV passed at their meeting on 15th November, 1920, held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya. (Vide appendix "A".)

I

The students of the Wilson College beg to approach you with a request to look into the attitude recently assumed by the College authorities towards them and pronounce your verdict upon the question at issue.

During the days of the Ganapati Festival, a number of students residing in the College Residency resolved to install the sacred image on their own account for the observance of their religious customs. The day before the ceremony of installation, while the students had assembled to complete the preparations for the ensuing day, the Superintendent of the Residency, Mr. John MacLean, suddenly burst in upon them and peremptorily ordered them to remove the image. (There is so far no rule in the Hostel to prevent the students from following their own religious customs.) The manner of his speech astounded the students, but what exasperated them and made them feel that their religious sentiments were being outraged, was his most provoking and uncalled for declaration that he was "a bit of a Mahomedan" and that his Godmwas intolerant. However, after lengthy discussion the authorities thought it expedient to allow them to have their ceremony.

After this episode the students felt it incumbent upon them to make their position quite clear with regard to their own religion and the sacred obligations which it imposed upon them. They therefore wanted to declare firstly that attendance at the Bible Class did not involve any abrogation of their rights to hold and practice their own religious opinions and secondly that the custom of recording the attendance of students during the first period, which is always a Bible period, had been acquiesced in only as a matter of convenience and did not at all imply any compact on their part to participate in alien forms and manners of prayer.

II.

With this object, the students of the Wilson College held a general meeting on the 25th of September 1920 (vide appendix A for resolutions) and from amongst themselves elected a Deputation to wait upon the Principal to ventilate their grievances and to request that attendance at the Daily Bible Class be made optional for non-Christian students. Unfortunately, instead of receiving any favourable reply the deputation was asked to refrain from holding any more meetings. This order, howsoever unjust, the students did not violate. Meanwhile, on the last day of the term their representatives were served with notices (vide appendix B.) to the effect that they would not be re-admitted to the College for the second term. No reasons, however, were given for this virtual dismissal.

On the same day the Principal promulgated a new notice (appendix C) creating quite a novel situation. Now, by this declaration, which is itself a mass of matters taken for granted or things implied or understood to be implied, the Principal tries to give the appearance of a standing rule to what was but a matter of convention until now. Secondly when he says that Bible instruction is a part of the college curriculum he overlooks the curriculum of the University and sets up his own instead. Thirdly, by marking the daily attendance during the Bible hour he indirectly makes attendance at the Bible class conditional to certifying their having kept terms. Therefore, this declaration, the students maintain is an infringement of regulation No. 154 of the Bombay University which defines the keeping of terms in the following words:—

"To keep a term at a college or recognised institution, an undergraduate must go through the full course of study at that college or institution prescribed for such term to the class to which the undergraduate belongs."

Now the students maintain that the power to determine the full course of study or curriculum is vested in the Senate but Regulation No. 25 (2) (n) under "Acts". The students therefore conclude that so long as they go through the full course prescribed by the University by attending the lectures in that course, the Principal must grant a certificate required of the candidate for examination, because.

(a) Regulation No. 19 "See Acts" requires a certificate from a college "to the effect that he (student) has completed the course of instruction prescribed by Regulation" (which the students think to be No. 25 (2) (n.)

(b) The examination form to be signed by the Principal requires him to certify that the student,

(i) has satisfactorily completed the *course prescribed by the University in English, etc.,* (vide form No. 6.)

(ii) "has satisfactorily carried out in this college the *work appointed by the University, etc.,* (vide form No. 7.)

The students therefore desire to know the ruling of the Senate as to—

1. Whether non-attendance at the Bible Class can be taken to mean absence at lectures in the course prescribed by the University.

2. Whether such non-attendance amounts, in the opinion of the Senate, to having not kept the terms at the College although one goes through the full course of the University.

3. Whether for such non-attendance the Principal can with-hold the candidate's certificate required of him by Regulation No. 19.

The reply may be communicated through the Press.

I beg to remain,
Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) F. J. GINWALA,
Chairman,
WILSON COLLEGE STUDENTS' MEETING.

N.B.—References are to Bombay University Calendar (1919-20) Vol. I.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE BOMBAY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".)

Sir,—Your obligations to this office have been incalculable. May we however depend upon the inexhaustiveness of your benevolence? We pray you to find room for the following few lines in your columns.

There are a number of grievances in the clerical world and so in A.G.'s office. But there is one here to which, as it seems, the outward world could furnish no parallel. It is the ludicrous want of discretion or effeminate apprehension of officers.

We are long labouring under a serious grievance—deprivation of the means of subsistence in days of universal cry of the insufficiency of existing means. In the beginning we had hope that this enormity would be speedily redressed, that our officer was quiet because he was not aware of the exact nature of the grievance. It was accordingly, with great difficulty, brought to his formal notice, and the reply given was that he was already aware of the full extent of the grievance!! If so, when he still bears with it, what does it show? Either extreme hard-heartedness on his part or miserable helplessness. For ourselves we are extremely unwilling to brand him with either of these infamous accusations. But we are curious to know whether he is really prepared to assume and avow either of them himself.

It is a year since the pay of our office has been revised. But the revision has been so extraordinary that many men are losing by it. And this state of things is continuing for one complete year, and in spite of clear orders of the Supreme Government authorising the grant of relief in such circumstances. There are distinct, written, communicated orders of the Government of India to the effect that all measures of relief sanctioned by the Local Government should be extended to this office—the "Imperial" establishment. The Local Government have laid down two scales of allowances, a higher one for those establishments whose pay is not revised and a lower one for those whose pay is revised. This latter scale would apply to us in the ordinary course. But no. All allowances were stopped from the date of revision for want of distinct orders for their continuation, in spite of the above order of the Government of India, in spite of the still higher order—the men turning losers by the revision—the emoluments according to the higher scale ignoring revision exceeding the present pay under the revision.

Further. Distinct orders for the continuation of the allowances have now been received. And the payment is still held back. Because there is an ambiguity—a strange ambiguity—in the orders. There is one undoubtedly. But it is so trifling, so frivolous, so obvious, that it should rather impose on a schoolboy of the second standard than on an officer of the position of A. G. Indeed, the case is so clear, so strong that an action for the recovery of the amount with interest and costs would stand in the civil court. Before it is too late (we mean not the filing of the civil suit but the receipt of the confirmation order on which perhaps a third reference might be) will A. G. show that he is worthy of the exalted rank of A. G.? that he has the sympathy of the common man, discretion of an officer, authority of the Head of Department, the responsibility of a ruler of 500 souls?—Yours, etc.

STARVERS.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

"BACK TO HINDUISM."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 24th instant you published a letter from "An Indian Catholic" under the heading "Back to Hinduism." In the said letter your correspondent in agreeing with Mr. B. J. Bhatt has passed a remark that no argument whatsoever has been advanced by me against the "truth of Christianity" in my letter that has appeared in your issue of the 28th ultimo and therein referred to.

So far as my own returning to Hinduism was concerned, I followed my own conscience and it was no part of my duty to advance any argument whether there was any truth or no truth at all of Christianity. If there is any truth at all in it, it is meant for Believers in Christianity and not for all the descendants of my type whose forefathers were converted by means of force, etc. For forcible conversion vide Government publications called the "Gazetteers."

Your correspondent is carelessly boasting with his remark that truths and foundations of Christianity are impregnable. In the West, the historians of that Land of Liberty have actually bombarded the religious and divine prestige of Christianity and called it without reserve the Religion of Slavery. I beg to refer your correspondent to "Short Studies on Great Subjects by Mr. Froud," "Religious Scepticisum and Infidelity by Mr. J. A. Lawland" and the "works of Col. Robert Green Ingarsol." The alleged truth of Christianity could not in the least make any impression on our mind within the last two centuries, what could it do hereafter even if the Christian Priests are now awakened and struggling hard to deal with and control our people to be where they are. So far as our people—I call them now Hindoo-Catholics—are concerned, I can safely say that they have never been really Christians in their religious aspirations and in their social life. Out of those Hindoo-Catholics who have not yet returned to Hinduism, some from Dharavi have gone last week to Pandharpur and some from Mandvi have gone this week to visit Kankeshwar and Nageshwar inspite of strenuous efforts on the part of Christian Priests to check them from performing and observing rites of Hinduism.

On Sunday next the 28th inst., the annual feast of St. Ignatius is to be performed at Mandvi Chapel in consequence whereof the Divine service as usual has been commenced in that Chapel from Monday last the 22nd instant and our Hindoo-Catholics have been summoned to attend the Chapel every evening. On Ekadashi Holiday (22-11-20) some of the Mandvi people observed and kept fast and attended simultaneously the Divine service and on the next day they hurried up back home from the Church to celebrate the marriages of their "Toolsis."

Now let the leading Catholics see that Hindoo-Catholics are well instructed fortified and confirmed in their Faith an Belief as suggested by that high class convert—your correspondent.—Yours, etc.

A. J. NAKHWA.

Mandvi, Koliwada, Nov. 25.

EXCESSIVE PRICES OF CHARCOAL IN BOMBAY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE.")

Sir,—I would bring to your notice the existing high prices of charcoal for house hold purposes in Bombay at present.

The prices for this article as advertised some time ago and authorised were Rs. 1-4-0 and Rs. 1-8-0 per maund for household and Dhool charcoal respectively. But now it is impossible to purchase charcoal for less than Rs. 2-8-0 per maund. Besides the quality is very much inferior to that formerly supplied. The charcoal we get at present in the Bazaars at these exorbitant prices is mixed up with a lot of charcoal dust which is quite unfit for use and instances are not wanting where heavy stones are hidden in the bags purchased.

Now, Sir, I beg to ask you if something cannot be done to stop this excessive profiteering in this article of general utility. Is it not high time for the controller to step in and excercise his powers to bring the prices down to what they originally were?

The existing high prices are not due, am informed, to any shortage of charcoal but it is due to all the coal merchants amalgamating and refusing to sell charcoal at the authorised prices to swell their profits.

Kindly give this letter a corner in your esteemed columns so that it might catch the eyes of the powers that be and something may be done to alleviate this extortion on an already suffering public.—Yours etc.

B. A. PANDIT,

Lalbaug, Nov. 25.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

AGRICULTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF, "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Referring to your Leader in today's "Chronicle" pointing out how very important it is that Agriculture should form part of the National Education programme I have to point out to you certain reasons which at present deter those of us who have received liberal education from taking to the profession of Agriculture. It cannot be said that it is due to the want of Agricultural Colleges that our young men do not go in for this line.

As a matter of fact almost all those who become Graduates in the Agricultural course. join either Government service in that Department or take to the profession of schoolmasters or commercial clerks. The reason is this: The majority of those who win a University degree, are not wealthy young men and as they finally step out of their colleges and intend to begin life in this busy world they find it economically and physically impossible to take up an independent profession. They prefer to walk in the footsteps of their relatives and friends and adopt the sure and easy course of making a living by selling their knowledge and individuality for a pittance. They have a number of dependents to feed and they must eche out a living somehow.

Now, if as you advise, these must turn to agricultural persuits, where can they find land sufficiently large in area for operations on a paying scale? The tenure payable to Government is already high and the periodical enhancement of land revenue, under the political excuse that a portion of the unearned increment should go to the State, stands in the way of improvements, which nobody likes to undertake for fear of being practically taxed on his labours and outlay. Then again partly owing to the unsympathetic policy of Land Revenue administration and partly due to the system of dividing landed property amongst the several partners in a family, according to the Hindu Law, Agriculture is not found to be a paying concern at the present time. The system of Land Revenue administration has impoverished the agriculturists because the policy as followed in practice, has practically made them lose all interest in holding, tilling and improving land which yields very little profit. The sub-divisions of land have been so many in each case that even ten survey numbers in one's possession do not come to one or two acres. The farmers are weak, emaciated, ill-clad and half-fed even during the harvest season and during the several months that intervene between one crop and another, they prefer to migrate to distant industrial districts and earn their living at the sweat of their brow by manual labour. In fact, Agriculture is neglected because it does not pay. Then again, the cultivators cannot resort to their tried methods of farming, and suffer for want of those facilities which the State must always give with a free hand to the agricultural class.

The cruel way in which forest laws have been created and enforced, the consequent devastation of agricultural produce by wild beasts, the curtailment of the villagers' natural rights to the fodder for cattle and green leaves for manure, the unwise extension of forest areas to the new limits of fields under cultivation, the deterioration, and in some places, almost extinction of cattle, these and several other factors have deprived agricultural occupation of its charm and profits. The Government have professed themselves to be the saviours of the farmer class and have sought to alienate them from the well-to-do classes on whom they were dependent and which dependence, to some extent, helped them to pull on in time of famine. Acts, like the Agriculture Relief Act, have only created a barrier between the well-to-do and the poor, with the result that the latter miserably suffer. The Government with all its professed good intentions to do good to the masses, does not step forward to give relief, to the extent it is necessary, and under their machinery, the poor ryot is ground to dust. This was the object lesson which the Kaira incident so vividly brought to light. Under depressing circumstances like these, can you hope to see that our educated young men turn their attention to Agriculture? It is not thus a question of creating agricultural schools and colleges, but of finding men ready to work under the present disappointing state of affairs. The various methods of Agriculture taught in our colleges and experimental farms have no doubt their scientific and academic value but, in practice these are unworkable owing to the poverty and igonrance of the agricultural classes who while being unwilling to appreciate the advantage of innovations are also unable to undertake experiments and operations even within their limited areas, owing to extreme indebtedness and poverty.

So unless the whole system of Land Revenue administration is revised and rendered more sympathetic, I doubt, if you appeal to the educated young men to devote their time and energy to agricultural persuits will have the desired effect and whether, if any do join the line, they will have an adequate reward for their labour. Of course Agriculture must form an important part of the National Education programme but education, for being conducted on national lines should also draw inspiration and support from the facilities which the State has to give or should be compelled to give, in case it is to be a success. This brings us to the question of nationalising the Government itself and unless you succeed in that, your slipshod efforts to improve or re-name this or that, will produce no great results.—Yours, etc.,

V. M. DUBHASHE.

Gamdevi, Dec. 1.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I read with interest the article on East Africa by the Rev. Mr. C. F. Andrews, and rejoiced at his appreciation of the treatment of the Portuguese Government to the Indians in Portuguese East Africa. As all students of history know the Portuguese have been the most daring and chivalrous nation. The Portuguese came to India with a twofold object, i.e., merchandise and the Conversion of Pagan nation to Christianity.

The Portuguese are a noble minded race and allowed the people conquered by them to call themselves Portuguese. It is not necessary to go far for an instance. The Maharatta community of Bombay, Salsette, Bassein, etc., were converted to Catholicism by the Portuguese before the English put their feet on Indian soil. These converts have for centuries been known as the Portuguese inhabitants of Bombay, etc. On the cession of Bombay to the British as a dowry to Charles I of England, these Portuguese of Bombay enjoyed great privileges under the British Raj. During the threatened invasion of India by Napoleon in the early nineteenth century, not one of the Indian community not excepting the Parsis came forward to help the English, when there was disruption at home. Tipoo Sultan being one of the insurgents. The Government of Bombay formed a Militia of the Portuguese to defend against the invasion. This regiment was disbanded about 1818 and the Governor of Hornby of Bombay recorded their services in very eulogistic terms. The Portuguese community of Bombay is at present in a bad plight. They call themselves "East Indians." What is an "East Indian", Sir? As we know the members of the "John Company" were known as such. The name was thereafter appropriated by the Eurasians of Madras and elsewhere. But they too discarded it and call themselves "Anglo Indians," the correct designation. Why the deluded Catholics of Bombay, etc., who were known as Portuguese or Firangis amongst the Indians have changed their fair name to "East Indian," passes my comprehension. Any way as far as I can see they have not improved their conditions.—Yours, etc.,

HE IS A MIA.

AN APPEAL TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—You will be doing an act of public benefit if you publish the following important request to Mahatmaji in your world-wide paper and at the same time raise your powerful pen in support of it.

It has been proved beyond doubt that Mahatma Gandhi commands the highest respect and the greatest influence throughout the length and breadth of India. He is known to have upheld righteous causes and been crowned with marked successes in all his attempts. His love of Satya and sincere devotion for the country without the slightest motive of selfishness have won for him so large a number of followers that nothing is impossible for him which he sets his heart to. He is revered like a great Saint and the days are such that most of his countrymen are willing to obey his word. In these circumstances it would not be inopportune if I humbly appeal to him to deprecate in his lectures the Hunda (dowry) system in Indian marriages which has since a long time past resulted in the baneful destruction of a number of Indian homes. So many appalling events have occurred and been published in the Press in recent years that it will be a repetition if I dilate upon the evils and havoc it plays in our beloved country. I am afraid, if Mahatmaji does not make it a part and parcel of his powerful lectures, India will sooner or later ruin herself in spite of Mahatmaji's attempt to gain for her a complete Swaraj. Social and political progress must go hand in hand. Social problems must in some respects get the upper hand and the Hunda problem is in my humble opinion one of them. It is rather a shame on the peoples' integrity and honour that there should be a regular open auction sale of males in this advanced country. The practice must be stopped without the least possible delay at any costs and I am sure it cannot be done without the command of Mahatmaji. It will be an ever lasting blessing or boon to the Indians if Mahatmaji exerts himself and succeeds in his attempt of crushing down this Hunda system which bears no support of antiquity from our Shastras.—Yours, etc.

V. P. RANGNEKAR.

Savantvadi, Nov. 22.

JHARIA MINERS ORGANISE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".)

Sir,—Herewith I am sending to you a copy of the wire I sent to Lala Lajpatrai President, "Trade Union Congress" and request you to please publish it in your paper. I further request you to warn the English and Indian colliery proprietors not to interfere with the actions of the miners in their peaceful attempt at betterment of their condition.

The miners and all other workers in the mines should be asked to peacefully organise their forces and formulate their grievances and lay them before Messrs. Miller, Dip Narain Singh, Mr. Chamanlal of Bombay and others who are expected here shortly.

It has come to my knowledge that an English colliery manager dismissed a worker in his colliery as the said worker took part in organising labourers in the coal fields. Acts like this will tend to create a conflagration which all the water in the Ganges Damodar may not suffice to quench. —Yours, etc.,

VISHWANAND.

Jharia (Manbhoom)

Copy of the Telegram sent to Lala Lajpatrai on November 14. 1920 by Mohontiwari.

"Meeting. Kirkend President, Mohontiwari, by Viswanand coalminers, still suffering starvation, scanty wages. English collieries threatening attending meetings. Reply Swamiji, Jharia."

THE WHEELS OF GOVERNMENT.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".)

Sir,—One of the first appeals made to our present Governor on the day of his arrival in this country was to see if he could not teach the Bombay Secretariat officials the business virtues of promptness and expedition. The public complaine that although one pays—and fatly too—innumerable Secretaries. Under-Secretaries, Chief Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Additional Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, Extra Secretaries, and so on. yet to any communication addressed to the Secretariat one never receives a reply earlier that at least six months. The appeal has had little effect. For example, it was in July last that the Chief Secretary invited applications for the selection of a probationer to be trained for the Deputy Collectors' Line. Since then the matter has been entirely shelved. Even calls for the first interview have not yet been sent out, leave alone the actual selection which comes months after the call. Or is there any foundation for the popular belief that Government already nominate one of their lackeys secretly, and then advertise in order to throw dust into public eyes? Some light on the subject will oblige.—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-LETHARGY.

Nov. 23.

MR. B. P. WADIA IN TROUBLE

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".)

Sir,—A suit filed against Mr. B. P. Wadi and eight others in the Madras High Court praying for a perpetual injunction "restraining them from continuing and giving effect to their alleged conspiracy to maliciously injure the plaintiffs, the Buck-ingham Mills, in their business, and in particular restraining them from assaulting, meetings of plaintiffs workmen, not to enter into contracts with plaintiffs or not to continue in plaintiffs employment," has opened up a very serious question of a fundamental character, in respect of the Trade Union movement in India. It is this: whether labour has a right to organise itself and in case of a failure of negotiations between the employer and the employe, to resort to strike as a last resort and whether a person has, "in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute" a right "to induce workers to break a contract of employment." The suit against Mr. Wadia seems to show that the plaintiffs do not recognise the right of labour to organise itself and to resort to strike in case the negotiations fail and also the right of a person "to induce" labour "to break a contract of employment in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute." This is an attitude both wrong in principle and suicidal to the industrial growth of the nation, that they have adopted. It may be that under the existing laws of the country trade unions may not be given statutory recognition. But knowing as they do, the fact that Labour has received statutory recognition in England and other western countries and considering the present powerful force that it has created all the world over by its sustained work of years together, the attitude on the part of the managers of the Buckingham Mills can hardly be justified, no matter whether labour has secured to-day any statutory recognition in India or not. Trade Unionism has come here to stay. Not only Labour unions are being formed in different industrial centres of the country, but, only recently, there has also sprung up a central organisation—the All-India Trade Union Congress—for the purposes of united action and protecting Labour interests. Nothing can check or even retard the onward march of this movement. It is, therefore, well both for capital and government on the one hand, and labour on the other. that if bitter conflicts between capital and labour like those in England are to be avoided and if the two are to go on building up the indutsrial India of tomorrow on a firm foundation of mutual goodwill, the former give formal recognition to the latter without any further delay. If it is contended that there is no law in the country which legally recognises labour organising itself, and a person's interference in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute for inducing workers to break a contract of employment, then all I say is that the Government of India should take the earliest opportunity of bringing before the legislature a Trade Union Bill on the model of the English Trade Union and Trade Disputes Acts with a view to put Indian labour on a basis of formal and statutory recognition and avoid actions like the one, that is before us today, on the part of capital. It is quite evident that had there been any such act in India, the complaint against Mr. Wadia could not have been lodged. For, the English law distinctly states that "*an act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment, or that it is an interference with the trade, business, or employment of some other person, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labour as he will.*" Till the passing of such legislation in India the employers should adopt a generous policy towards Labour and thus prevent quarrels from resulting in hatred against each other. If we have any regard for the teachings of history, we in India must not at any cost allow her to be dragged into the most bitter conflicts between capital and labour that England witnessed to her sad experience during the last century.—Yours, etc.,

R. R. B.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

HONOURS AND DISHONOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Although our great national institution I mean the Indian National Congress, have passed the Non-Cooperation resolution, some of our patricians are still out for accepting beggarly distinctions such as J.P.'s, Almost the whole of India is unanimous that under the present political conditions titles and distinctions simply add to our insult and disgrace. The Bombay Shroff Mahajan is a great and important commercial body, and their chairman is expected to respect public opinion and not to defy it. Yet I am sorry he, alongside with a few other has been weak enough to accept the distinction of a J.P. and had, through private means, received intimation that the Chairman of the Shroff Mahajan, has accepted the distinction, of a J.P. a month before the announcement appeared in the "Government Gazette." As soon as I received this intimation I had sent this letter to him as a pre-warning. Bombay Shroff Mahajan and the readers, now know that the advice and warning that my letter conveyed have, as expected, remained unheeded:—

The letter I had addressed to the Chairman of the Shroff Mahajan runs as follows:—

To

Sheth Manibhai Gokulbhai,
Chairman, Bombay Shroff Association.

Dear Sir,

An emergency has arisen, which forces me to pen the following few lines for your perusal and kind consideration:—

I am sorry, nay the whole of your Shroff Mahajan and the Bombay Jain community are sorry to learn, that you are on the eve of accepting a distinction of the J.P., you are fully aware, that the late Congress by its express resolution, has committed the whole of India to the policy of Non-Cooperation. The very first article of the Non-Cooperation creed, commands us the abandonment of the titles and distinctions and not to accept them any further. Yet, you are out for accepting the J.P. distinction and thus deliberately violate this very first article of the Non-Cooperation creed. It was but a few days back, when one of your friends, I mean, the Chairman of the Jain Association of India, in obedience to the Congress mandate, withdrawn his candidateship for the Reformed Councils, which also the Congress have resolved to boycott.

The Bombay Shroff Mahajan, of which you

(Continued on next page)

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

are the Chairman, has full sympathy with the policy of the Non-Cooperation. Under such circumstances, don't you think, you expose yourself to shame and disgrace, not only of your great Shroff Mahajan, but also of your great Jain community? Just when we daily read in papers, announcements after announcements, resigning titles and abandoning colleges and schools in the great "Yuga" of freedom and liberty, the announcement, that the Chairman of the great Shroff Mahajan, has been weak enough to accept the distinction of a J.P., shall go more or less, as a shock not only to the various members of your Mahajan, but of your community too.

In these days, I must point you out, if you have failed to learn it already, that titles and honours give neither honour nor respect, to the recipient, but sure dishonour, coupled with disgrace. I must also add, in these days, it is not manly but cowardly to accept such distinctions, without value or importance, and which paralyse our very spirit of freedom.

Please, pause and think. What would your Shroff Mahajan think of you, who are their Chairman? Please think, what would that great body think of you, when they shall learn that you, in deliberate defiance of the express public opinion, dared to accept the beggarly distinction of a J.P. I beseech you —entreat you to balance calmly the pros and cons of your action and its sure and unmistakable results and consequences. Don't you think, you create an awkward and untenable position for yourself, as well as for your Mahajan? And I ask, can't you amend your future, before it is too lote to go back? Yes, you can do it, if you will. You have, thank God, still time and opportunity, to save yourself and the great Shroff Mahajan from shame and dishonour, which shall undoubtedly be your doom, by an open and bold refusal to accept the distinction of the J.P., which is offered to you, and which you have, almost accepted. If, however, you shall fail to decline the ofier, I add once more, you shall create an unnatural and an untenable position for you. For, how could you continue to be the Chairman of the body, when you deliberately insult the members of that body, by trampling under feet, their feelings and their desires. Do you think that the great Shroff Mahajan, freedom and liberty loving as it is, can ever tolerate, such gross and unpardonable weakness of their representative Mind you, the future is too dark and gloomy.

One thing more. In these days, it is very bad and hazardous, to give a goby or to trifle with or defy the strength of the public opinion. I must make it clear to you, that public opinion is not a play-thing to be trifled with or played at. It has its own natural and unconquerable strength and power, and woe unto him, who dares to defy it.

I have not a particle of ill-will or bad feeling against you personally. Honestly and frankly, and point you out, the results and consequences, if you are rash to accept the offered distinction of the J.P. I give you this warning. It is private and in good soothe. It is certainly for you, to accept or defy it. I want to tell you here, that if this letter fails in its purpose, you will force me to endeavour to bring upon you the strong and unconquerable force of public opinion, and for that purpose, you will compel me to approach the Press, as well as the great Shroff Mahajan, with this letter. I do hope and trust, that you shall treat this letter in a friendly spirit and not force me to go to that extent.—Yours, etc.,

DHARAMCHAND P. SHAH.

Jain Review Office, Nov. 6.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, Dec. 2.)

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. P. C. Govinden, Huzur Deputy Political Agent and First Class Magistrate, Palanpur, is invested with the following additional powers specified in the Fourth Schedule to the said Code:—

(1) Power to require security for good behaviour (section 110).

(2) Power to try summarily (section 260).

Mr. F. W. O'Gorman, Officer on special duty under the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Bijapur, is invested with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the First Class exercisable under Chapters VIII, IX and XII of the said Code, and with the additional powers specified in section 110 of the said Code to be exercised in cases involving hobitual criminal tribes of the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, Sholapur, Poona and Kanara.

Messrs. Loudappa Appanna Nagral, Krishnarao Narsingrao Deshpande and Hanmant Narayan Kulkarni have resigned their appointments on the Benches of Honorary Magistrates at Kalgaon and Inal.

The Governor in Council to pleased to make the following appointments, vice Mr. H. R. Hume proceeding on leave:—

Mr. R. C. Rushton to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, pending further orders.

Mr. J. R. Jacob to act as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police vice Mr K. C. Rushton

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. D. MacDonald, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba.

Mr. J. W. Fellowes, on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police, Satara, vice Mr. N. P. A. Smith proceeding on leave

Mr. D. Healy, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

Mr. W. L. R. Herapath, on relief, to act as District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, vice Mr. J. W. Bennett, pending further orders.

Mr. J. W. Bennett, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh.

Mr. Lakshman Narayan Joshi, LL.B., to act as Subordinate Judge, Mahad, during the absence of Mr. Bhimrav Narsingh Hublikar, on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. H. R. Hume, Deputy Inspector-General of Police Northern Range, is granted with effect from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may then be due to him, in combination with furlough on average salary and on half average salary for such periods as may be admissible to him, and is permitted to retire from service on the expiry of the combined leave

Mr. H. B. Kidd to act as District Superintendent of Police, Thar and Parkar

Mr. R. R. Boyd, on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police, Larkana, vice Mr. Mahmud Shah proceeding on leave

Mr. R. T. Barker, M.B.E., to act as Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways, vice Mr C. J. Butler transferred, and to continue to hold charge of the appointment of Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police in Sind until relieved by Mr. J. C. Curry

Mr. J C Curry, on relief by Mr. J. B. Jenkins, to be Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police in Sind, Criminal Investigation Department.

Lieutenant E. S. Bartley, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, to be Cantonment Magistrate of the Santa Cruz Cantonment in addition to his military duties vice Lieut. C. F M. Godtschalk proceeding on leave.

Lieut. Bartley to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the Thana District.

Lieut. Bartley will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the military cantonments of Santa Cruz.

Mr. K. B. Purohit, a Magistrate of the First Class in the Satara District is invested with the power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes.

Mr. Haji Abdul Rahiman Haji Ahmed have resigned his appointment on the 'B' Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Poona, the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class conferred on him by Government Notification dated Wednesday.

Mr. M. Hale, I.C.S., is granted an extension up to 31st October 1920, inclusive of the furlough leave granted to him.

Mr. Jemmas Tehmul Kothavala on relief by Mr. C. H. Bristow, I.C.S., to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Satara, vice Mr. K. S. Abhavle

Mr. Sitaram Venkatesh Gadgad to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, East Khandesh, during the absence of Mr. Ganesh Bhaskar Navalkar, on leave, or pending further orders.

The services of Sir James DuBoulay, K.C. I.E., C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the 16th November, 1920.

Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S. his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. B. A. Brendon, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Collector of Ratnagiri, vice Mr. A. F Dalal, I.C.S., proceeding on leave

Mr. V. G. Gokhale, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan, is granted privilege leave for four months with permission to prefix the Christmas holidays to it.

Mr R. V. Joshi, Rice Specialist, Karjat, to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan, during the absence on leave of Mr. V. G. Gokhale, pending further orders.

Mr Vasudev Narayan Hasabnis to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar-Bijapur, vice Mr Trimbak Narayan Koppikar transferred

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to create with effect from 1st December 1920, a temporary appointment of Collector, Bombay Suburban District, and to appoint Mr E W Perry, I.C.S., to hold it temporarily, pending further orders.

Mr. A. C. Rumbold, O.B.E., to be a member of the Board of Trustees for the Port of Bombay, vice Sir Lawless Hepper, resigned.

The Governor in Council is pleased to authorise Mr. John Lawson Williams to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay

The furlough for one year granted to Mr. Raghunath Dhonadev Karve, Lecturer in Mathematics, Karnatak College, Dharwar, is converted by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India into privilege leave for six months from 4th October 1919, to 3rd April 1920 and ten months furlough from 4th April 1920 to 3rd February 1921.

Mr. Tezdezard Dadabhai Thanevala to be Assistant Professor of Biology, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, with effect from 20th June 1920.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, F.R.C.S., to act as Physician, Bai Motibai and Petit Hospitals, Bombay, in addition to his own duties with effect from the 1st October 1920

Lieut-Col. G. McPherson, C.I.E., I.M.S. has been allowed by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough by five months

Lieut-Col R. W. Anthony, M.B. C. M. (Edin), F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S, is granted with effect from the 14th February 1921 or from the subsequent date of relief, privilege leave of absence for such period as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to nine months.

On relief by Mr C. B. Pooley, Executive Engineer, Mr C. G. Hawes, A.C.G.I., Assistant Executive Engineer, is appointed Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Roads and Buildings, vice Mr W. L. C. Trench, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, proceeding on leave

Mr R. T. Harrison, Superintending Engineer, is, on return from leave, appointed to act as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

Pending the arrival of Mr Harrison, Mr. E. M. Froes, Chief Engineer and Acting Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is appointed to act as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, in addition to his own duties.

On return from leave Mr. F Wright, Superintending Engineer, is posted to the Southern Division

On being relieved by Mr. Wright, Mr. Burjorji Edulji Vachha, B.Sc., L.C.E., Superintending Engineer, is transferred to the Indus Right Bank Division.

SIR J. C. BOSE.

"NATURE'S" APPRECIATION.

In high appreciation of Sir J. C. "Bose's Life and Work" by Prof. Geddes the Nature writes:—

The author of this biography was fortunate in his subject: it was no hard task to write an interesting chronicle of so eventful a life and of so striking a personality. Sir J. C. Bose is equally fortunate in his biographer. His life and work are not forthwith conspicuous with literary skill, scientific knowledge and sympathy with the East. The result is a singularly instructive and eminently readable book.

The story of his life shows that Sir J. C. Bose had to contend, at all stages, with difficulties of all kinds. Having successfully completed his University career. Bose returned to India to face the serious difficulty—that of obtaining a suitable educational post. It is explained how impossible it seemed to the official mind that a native of India should be fitted by ability and attainments for a professorship in physical science—there was no precedent for such a claim. However, chiefly by the influence of the then Viceroy, Lord Ripon, Bose was appointed professor of physics in the Presidency College, Calcutta, a post which he held until 1915. During this period he was busily engaged, not only in maintaining and increasing the efficiency of his department by securing adequate laboratory accommodation, but also in carrying on the researches that have made his name famous.

HIS RESEARCHES.

Of these researches the author gives an attractively lucid and succinct account. The first were wholly physical and to these three chapters are devoted. Their main subject was that of the properties of the Fatzian elictric waves, by which wireless telegraphy is effected. It is of interest to note that so far back as 1895 Bose had demonstrated the passage of these waves from one part to another part of his laboratory building. In the course of this work he observed that his metallic receivers manifested signs of "fatigue," an observation which led him to the comparison, in this respect, of metals result that he found them to be essentially and of animal and plant-tissues, with the identical (chapter VII, "Response in the Living and Non-Living)". He became so deeply interested in the study of the irritability and movements of plants, that for the next twenty years he devoted himself exclusively to it. An adequate acount of his remarkable work in this direction is given in chapter IX-XV. The result may be summed up in one brief statement that the phenomena of irritability of animals and plants are altogether analogous, and that the multifarious movements of plants are susceptible of a simple universal explanation depending fundamentally on the quantity of stimulus received. These great generalliesens were rendered possible by the employment of a recording aparatus much more delicate than any previously devised and capable of magnifying the minute movements a thousands or even a million times. The last and most formidable difficulty to overcome was that of securing recognition of his work. So long as Bose's work was confined to purely physical subject it did not arise; but when he trespassed into the domain of physiology, opposition became strong in this country, though on the Continent and in America his results were received with enthusiasm. Here the antiquated idea of "water-tight compartments science asserted itself to such an extent that it was not for many years that justice was done. All this is fully discussed in the author's pages, where it is also made clear that ultimate triumph was due not to ability alone, but mainly to strength of character and lofty ideals.

The sub-title of the book is "An India Pioneer of Science." Like all pioneers, Sir J. C. Bose has had to encounter many and great difficulties and as has been pointed out, he has unlike many pioneers, successfully overcome them. It is to be hoped, now that the days of storm and stress are over, he may be able to devote all his energy to the continuance of his work in the Institute that he has found for the purpose.

AN OPEN APPEAL.

TO EMPLOYERS OF CLERKS

Sir,—Perhaps you have never been informed of our wants and what we believe is our right to expect from you. I have therefore adopted this course to give you an opportunity, if you care to avail of it, of knowing something of the miserable lot of a very great portion of your unhappy employees.

You must by now be aware of the fact that labourers are earning more than junior clerks in Bombay and the lot of the low grade clerks is far harder than even the lot of the working classes living in the slums and working for ten hours a day. I do not for a moment mean to convey that the lot of the working classes is at all enviable, but what I wish to emphasise and bring to your knowledge is that the lot of the clerical community, especially the low grade portion of it, is particularly the hardest lot of any human beings. Their salary ranges from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 and with this they have to maintain themselves their wives and children and very often their poor dependents. They have to keep up certain appearances, to provide decent clothing for themselves and their families and decent education for their children. In addition they have to live in decent quarters and have faithfully to keep up certain social engagements. With all this they happen to be the only earning members of their family, for while all the members of the family of a workingman are co-operating with him in adding to the family Exchequer, a clerk's family is entirely dependent on him for all its expenditure.

Sirs, now can you expect a clerk, say on Rs. 50 per mensem to live up to the above standard. Can he on this salary even save a rupee per month to enable him to meet the additional expenditure during his illness, or illness in his family? Has he no feelings? Must he have no happiness? I appeal to you to think of the clerk's lot and if you ponder over it or give it a moment's thought you will realise what agonies it must be to your employees to feel at the end of each and every month, to realise daily, that they must be continually in debt and that without borrowing it is impossible to live, such continuous strain is telling on the clerical community and if you only realise it in time you will save thousands of your fellow beings from this continued misery. The clerical community is not organised and is too wear to make an organised effort at this time to rouse you to a sense of your responsibilities and duties to your Employees. If you can only realise what your employees are enduring through your not paying a thought as to how they could live on the salary you pay them, I am sure our lot would not be as miserable and unbearable as it is to-day. Just take only one item of your monthly expenditure, even an item of luxury like smoking, ghary hire or aught else, and you will on comparison fine that it exceeds the salary paid monthly to a great portion of your hard-worked employees. Once this conviction downs on you, you are sure to realise what hardships your employees are patiently enduring. May this appeal be read by you and may some good result from it is the prayer of the writer, who is one of the thousands of unhappy clerks in this city.—Yours, etc.,

DALAL,

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 20th November 1920, is published for general information:

East Khandesh District 3; Thana District 2; Satara District 201; Poona Town 2; Belgaum District 10; Dharwar District 98; Bijapur District 4; Karachi City 2; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 174; Kathiawar Agency 1; Savanur State 3; total 500.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to create with the previous sanction of his Majesty's Secretary of State for India, a temporary appointment of Land Manager, Development Directorate, Bombay, and to appoint to it Captain E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, with effect from 11th November 1920.

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X'MAS 1920.

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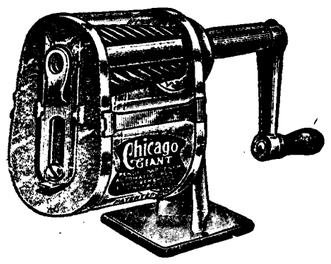

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TERRORISM IN IRELAND

MURDERS AND REPRISALS.

"TAKING POT-SHOTS AT WOMEN."

In the House of Commons on Nov. 4, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland (Sunderland, C.L.), answering Mr. Pennefather. (Kirkdale, C.U.), said:—The number of policemen murdered during the month of October was 22, including one district inspector, an ex-officer of the Army, and the number wounded 28. The number of soldiers murdered was 14, including seven officers, and the number wounded 30, including three officers. Particulars of the number of arrests for this particular class of crime during the month are not yet available, but the total number of civilians brought to trial by Court-martial during the month was 223, of whom 167 were convicted of offences connected in varying degree with attacks on the forces of the Crown, and 17 persons who were convicted of direct complicity in such attacks have received sentences ranging from 10 years' penal servitude to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour. In one case there was a conviction for murder, and sentence of death was imposed and executed.

Mr. Hogge (Edinburgh, E., L.) asked whether it was a fact that only one man had been arrested, tried, and executed for murder.

Sir Hamar Greenwood.—For the murder of police or soldiers, yes; but there are several awiating trial.

Sir H. Greenwood, answering Mr. Devlin, who asked questions with reference to murders in Belfast, said:—In the case of John Gaynor, the Military Court of inquiry found that he was killed while resisting arrest by members of the police force, who fired justifiably in the execution of their duty. The finding in the cases of John McFadden and Edward Trodden was that death resulted from bullet wounds inflicted by persons unknown.

Mr. Devlin.—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that at 1 o'clock on the morning of these occurrences a motor-lorry full of uniformed men went from one house to another and murdered these men in the presence of their wives and children? Sir H. Greenwood.—I am not aware of that, and this is a very serious allegation to make against the police. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Devlin.—I make the allegation, and will make it outside. I want to know whether the right hon. gentleman is prepared to grant a full and complete inquiry into the assassination of these men in the presence of their wives and children? I never heard a more infamous answer in my life. (Cries of "Withdraw!") Sir H. Greenwood.—If the hon. member has any evidence to bring before a Court in Ireland to show that the police, as alleged by him, were guilty of assassination, I shall be very glad to set up a Court so that he may produce that evidence. Mr. Devlin.—Do I understand from the right hon. gentleman that he is prepared to set up an impartial independent Court of Inquiry? Sir H. Greenwood.—I have given my answer.

Mr. Donald (Belfast, Victoria, C.U.).—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that if any more police or soldiers are assassinated in Belfast there will be more than three Sinn Feiners shot. Mr. Devlin.—You would not have the courage to shoot anyone. (Laughter.)

THE HOUSE AND MR. MALONE.

Sir A. Williamson, Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, War Office (Moray and Nairn, C.L.), replying to a question by Mr. Devlin in reference to alleged wrecking of houses in Fermoy by soldiers, "under the leadership of some of their officers in mufti," by way of reprisal, said, I regret that the information at my disposal does not enable me to answer the detailed points raised in this question, but a report has been called for from the military authorities.

Mr. Malone (Leyton, E., L.), on rising to put a supplementary question, was received with loud and prolonged cries of "Sit down" and "Sit down, Bolshy." The Speaker, having interposed, and called upon Mr. Malone to put his question, the hon. member said:—Would it not be better for the Secretary of State for War to pay some attention to these regrettable outrages in preference to reviewing books for the "Daily Mail"? (Ironical laughter.) The Speaker.—That does not arise.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

Sir H. Greenwood, replying to Mr. Hogge, who asked whether he had made inquiries into the allegation by Mr. Hugh Martin that his life was threatened by "Black and Tans" in Tralee, said:—I have made inquiries into this matter, and find that the county inspector was not present at the time, and has no knowledge of any threat towards Mr. Martin. He states that the police furnished two correspondents with information sought by them concerning the recent police murders in this district. Mr. Martin called at the police barracks, Tralee, yesterday, and asked for protection. He was informed that, in the opinion of the police, he is not in danger, but, in view of his request, he would be given all possible protection.

Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy asked if the right hon. gentleman suggested that both Mr. Hugh Martin and the correspondent of the "Evening News," Mr. Macgregor, were deliberately misleading the public and this House by their statements.

Sir H. Greenwood said he made no such suggestion. Replying to further questions, Sir H. Greenwood said the county inspector had made every effort to obtain information in the short interval between the time when he was wired to and the time necessary to answer the question that day. He would have to parade his police and make individual inquiries, but in the meantime the police and soldiers were doing their best to search for the criminals, who during the past few days had murdered several policemen. He had every confidence in the county inspector.

Mr. MacVeage.—Then your statement was purely imaginary.

ATHLONE PRINTING WORKS.

Sir H. Greenwood, replying to Mr. F. O. Roberts (West Bromwich, Lab.) as to the report that armed forces of the Crown had made another attack on the Athlone Printing Works, said he called for a report on this matter, and was informed that the works were burned down at 3-30 a.m. on November 3. The police authorities reported that all the local police, some 20 in number, were in their barracks at the time, and there were no other police in Athlone. Atholne was under Curfew Order from 10 o'clock to 5 a.m., and he was informed that the curfew patrol did not see the outrage committed. Further inquiries would be made. He was glad to say no person was injured.

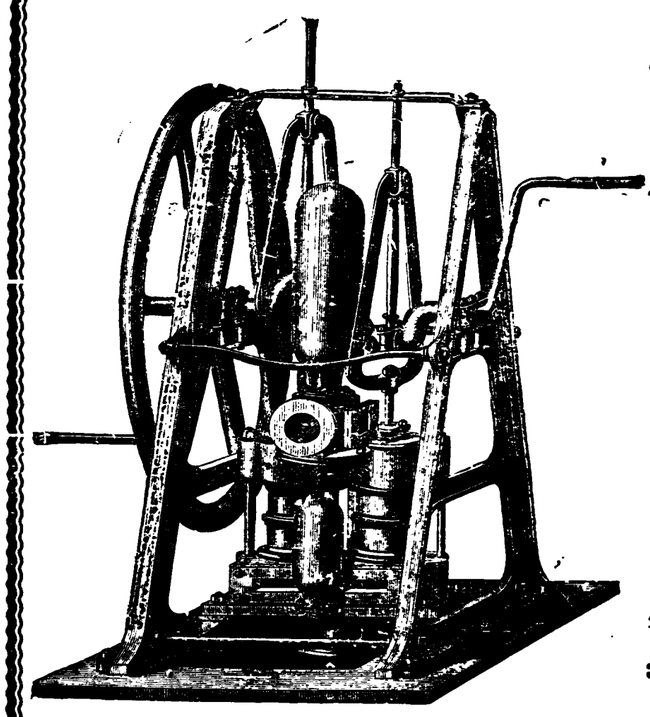
Answering further questions, Sir H. Greenwood said that up to the present the Government had no knowledge as to who committed the crime. Inquiries were proceeding. Mr. Clynes (Platting, Lab.) asked whether the right hon. gentleman's answer confirmed him in the opinion that Ireland was the freest country in the world. Sir H. Greenwood.—That is not what I said yesterday. My answer was, and reflection confirms it, that Ireland is the freest country in the world for journalists. (Laughter.)

WOMAN SHOT IN GALWAY.

Mr. Devlin (Fals, Nat.) asked the Chief Secretary whether his attention had been drawn to the case of Mrs. Ellen Quin, who was fatally wounded on Monday evening last in County Galway, while sitting on the lawn of her house with a baby in her arms by a rifle shot from a passing lorry containing uniformed men.

Sir H. Greenwood said he regretted to say that Mrs. Quin had been killed. A Court of Inquiry was being held. He was informed by the police that two lorries were in the vicinity, and it might be that a shot had been fired in anticipation of an ambush in the neighbourhood. (Cries of "Shame!" and Mr. Devlin.—"Who are the baby-killers now") It was not the general practice of uniformed men to act as suggested by the question. (Mr. Devlin.—"It is.") In reply to Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy, Sir H. Greenwood added that, of course, a very careful record was kept of the patrols and the ammunition used. Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy asked, if that was so, why there should be any difficulty in tracing the case, and would the right hon. gentleman not assure the House that drastic steps should be taken to deal with the man who "took pot-shots at innocent women." (Cries of "Oh.") Sir H. Greenwood protested against that statement. (Cheers.)

Mr. T. P. O'Connor (Liverpool, Scotland, Nat.) asked leave to move the adjournment of the House to discuss "the continuance of the policy of frightfulness during the last few days by armed forces of the Crown in Ireland, including murders, the burning of towns, the destruction of property, and the threats of assassination of English Pressmen for publishing details of these crimes." [An Hon. Member.—"And the murder of policemen." (Cheers.)] When the Speaker asked if leave was given, all the members, with the exception of Major-General Seely, seated on the front Opposition bench, the members of the Labour Party, the Independent Liberal members, and Lord Robert Cecil rose, and the debate was fixed for 8.15.



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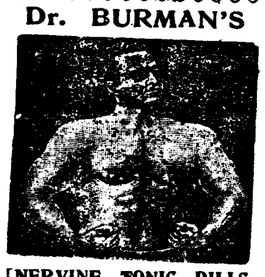

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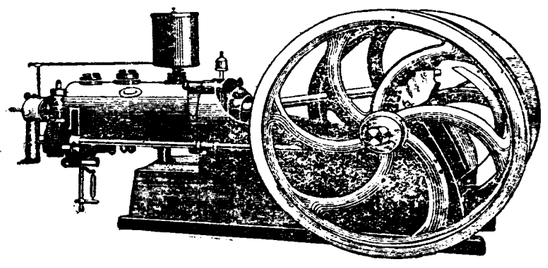

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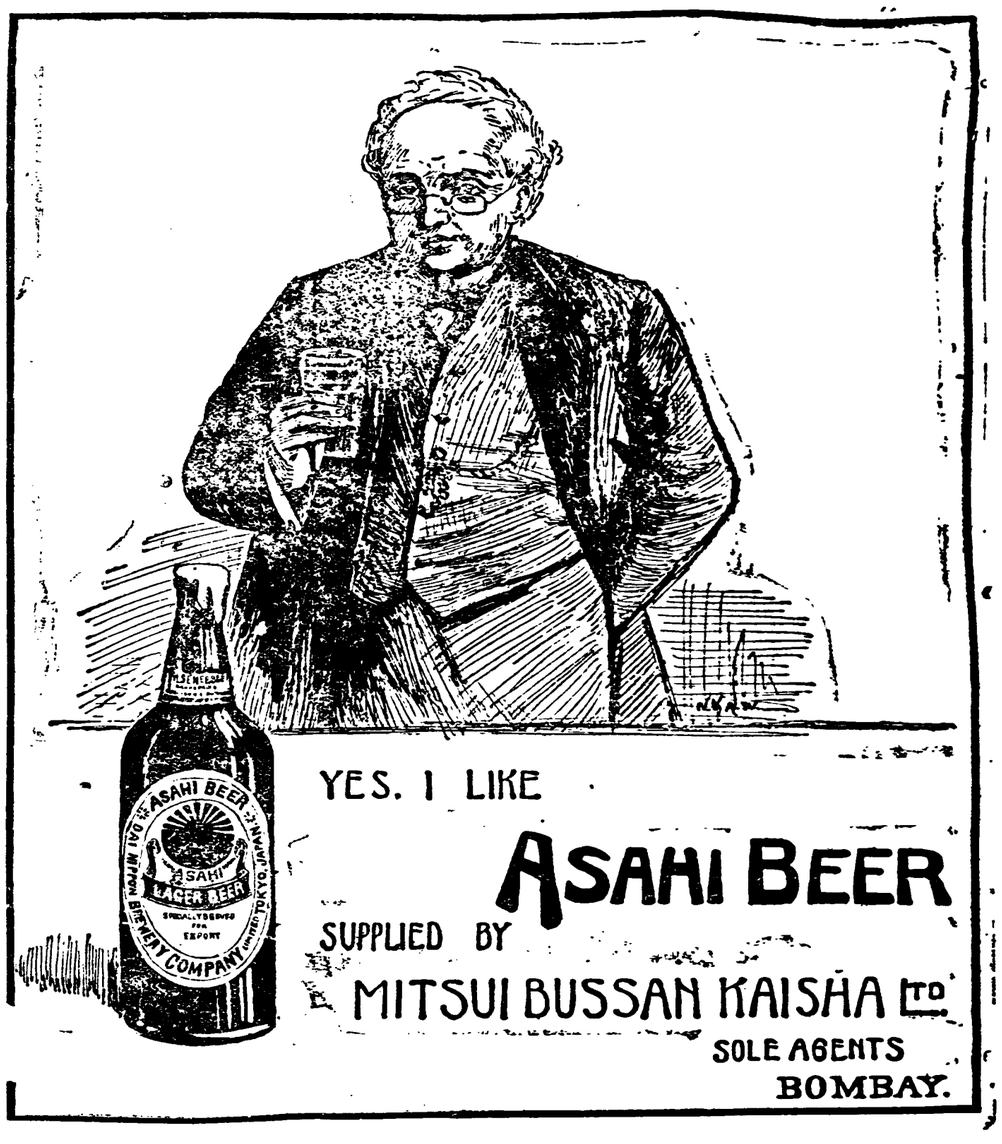

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